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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

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1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

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3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

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☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

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Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
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Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20. '65.,

ALL KINDS OF BLAKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1868. VOLUME 41: NO. 15.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Bedford Inquirer.

THE NEWS.

In the Court of Impeachment on Monday of last week, Mr. Butler opened the case for the prosecution in a lengthy and exhaustive review of the law on the articles of impeachment and President Johnson's mal-administration of the Government. He considered each of the articles of impeachment proposed by the House at great length, showing what proof is to be brought to sustain the statements of fact, and fortifying with authorities those points which turn upon questions of law or of the Constitution. He defended Mr Wade's right to sit on the trial, stating at the same time that if challenges were resorted to, that Mr. Reverdy Johnson might be objected to, on account of a letter he had very recently written to a Democratic meeting in Baltimore, pledging his support to the President. Mr. Butler commended the course of Secretary Stanton, and said that it being conceded that the appointment of Thomas was in direct violation of the Tenure-of Office act, what was to prevent Andrew Johnson from being declared guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors? The Managers claim that any question of the constitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office law is totally irrelevant during the course of this trial. Johnson's right to judge of the constitutionality of any law ceases the moment his objections to it are sent to Congress, considered, and the bill passed over his veto. Then he is as rigidly bound by it as any one. It may be said that he can resist it at his peril. So he can, and the peril is impeachmet. In reference to any decision of the Supreme Court, that Court has never but on three occasions given decisions in regard to acts of Congress affecting the general welfare, impugning their constitutionality. He asked Senators would they allow any question of the constitutionality of this law to enter into the trial of an Executive officer who wilfully violated it in advance of any decision by any court? It may be contended that he suspended Mr. Stanton to test the constitutionality of this law, but the Managers would show that this is a subterfuge. For one year he made no attempt to test that law. He boldly announced to the General of the Army his purpose to violate it, and he attempted to seduce the commander of the Department of Washington from his allegiance to the laws. The attempts of the President to bribe Generals Sherman and Thomas, for the purpose of getting Grant out of the way, were adverted to, and the acts of Sherman and Thomas approved. Concluding his address, Mr. Butler said: "The responsibility is now with you (the Senate). The House of Representatives has brought the criminal to your bar. If Andrew Johnson goes free, never again can the representatives of a people attempt to stay the usurpations of a ruler." On the conclusion of Mr. Butler's argument, Mr. Wilson filed a mess of documentary evidence substantiating the charges against the President, which was read to the Senate.

The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has written a letter in which he heartily endorses General Grant for the Presidency. His choice for Vice President is Senator Wade. Grant, he says, is "honest, firm and well indoctrinated in principle, without ostentation and without pride. I do not see how a better selection can be made. His judgment of men is so sound that I have full faith that he will call around him the ablest and purest men of the nation." Mr. Stevens uses language equally as strong in referring to Senator Wade.

On Tuesday the trial was resumed.—A mass of documentary evidence was filed by the Managers, when several witnesses were examined by Mr. Butler, on the part of the prosecution, and cross-examined by Mr. Stanbery, of the President's counsel. All went on harmoniously until Hon. Walter A. Burleigh, delegate from Dacotah; was placed upon the stand, and, in answer to an inquiry, General Butler was proceeding to state what the prosecution expected to prove by the witness, when Mr. Stanbery raised an objection. The presiding officer was proceeding to decide upon the objection when Senator Drake (in order to test the matter) raised the question that such decisions should be made by the Senate, and not by the presiding officer. Chief Justice Chase stated his position to be that it was the duty of the Chief Justice to decide questions of evidence in the first instance, and that an appeal should be decided by the Senate. Messrs. Bingham, Butler and Boutwell for the Managers on the part of the House, all dissented from the position assumed by the presiding officer, claiming that under the Constitution he was in the present case but a ministerial officer—to preside, preserve order, etc. On the conclusion of the discussion Senator Wilson moved that the Senators retire for consideration of the question, and the vote being taken resulted in a tie—25 to 25—and the Chief Justice giving his casting vote in the affirmative, the motion was carried. This is the first instance during the trial where the presiding officer has voted. After an absence of three hours, the Senate returned, and the Chief Justice reported that it had been agreed to allow him to "rule all questions of evidence and incidental questions, which ruling shall stand as the judgment of the Senate, unless some member of the Senate shall ask that a formal vote be taken thereon, in which case it shall be submitted to the Senate for a decision, or he may at his option in the first instance submit any such question to a vote of the members of the Senate." The Senate by this action reserves to itself the right at all times to overrule, the presiding officer's decisions. On the announcement of the result of the deliberations of the Senate, the Managers for the House stated that they desired time for consultation, and the Senate adjourned until noon on Wednesday.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the report of the conference committee upon the bill to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax was agreed to, the bill passed and was sent to the President. A resolution reciting that great expense was involved in the collection of the taxes for internal revenue purposes, and directing the Commiitee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax gathering force and so adjusting the internal revenue laws as to require the smallest possible force for the conduct of the business, was adopted. A resolution was also adopted directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so amending the revenue laws as to permit the transfer or assignment of special license receipts, so that successors to a business may have authority to continue the same on the old license.

It had been determined by the Supreme Court to hear arguments on Tuesday on the motion of Judge Black to proceed with the consideration of the McArdle case. The subject came up in the Court again yesterday, when Mr. Carpenter, of the counsel for General Grant and Secretary Stanton, said he could not be prepared so soon to argue the case on behalf of his clients. Judge Nelson therefore announced that the case would be postponed until the first day of next term. This action of the Court postpones the case until December next, when the new term of the Court commences.

General Hancock has issued an order assuming command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, with his headquarters in Washington. His command embraces the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Maryland and Delaware. Hancock had another lengthy interview with the President probably consulting him as to the appointment of his subordinate commanders.

Canada is excited over another Fenian scare. The garrison at Montreal are under arms, and the volunteers all over the country have received orders to be ready. A quantity of Greek fire or phosphorous has been discovered in the Irish part of Montreal and the Government claims to have news of Fenian preparations at Buffalo and St. Albans. The whole move, however, is said to be for the purpose of pressing a conscription bill through Parliament.

In Kentucky there is much resistance manifesting itself to the enforcement of the revenue laws, and troops have been asked for by the Government officers to enforce the laws.

Despatches by the Atlantic cable give a continuation of the interesting debate now in progress in the British Parliament upon the resolutions for the abolition of the Irish Church establishment.

Poetry.

"JUST THIS ONCE."

"Just this once," the tempter said,
With smiling lip;
Thus enticed, the victim took
The fatal slip;
And years rolled on; his doom is wed—
Death glooms above the drunkard's bed.

"Just this once," the tempter said,
With luring voice;
Trembling the victim threw
The rattling dice;
And years rolled on; the river's wave
Rolls darkly o'er a gambler's grave.

Just this once," the tempter said,
"No one shall know;"
The victim, thoughtless, gave his soul
To ceaseless woe;
And years rolled on; oh, fearful scene!
The death bed of the libertine.

"Just this once," the tempter said,
"My faith I pledge;"
The victim dreamed not that her deed
Was ruin's edge;
The years roll on; ah, 'tis the same!
A suicidal death of shame.

MEMORY.

BY FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

Strong as that power, whose strange control
Impels the torrent's force;
Directs the needle to the pole,
And bids the waves of ocean roll
In their appointed course;
So powerful are the ties that bind
The scenes of childhood to the mind;
So firmly to the heart adheres
The memory of departed years.

Whence is this passion in the breast?
That when the past we view,
And think on pleasures once possessed,
In Fancy's fairest colors dressed,
Those pleasures we renew?
And why do Memory's pains impart
A *pleasing sadness* to the heart?
What potent charm to all endears
The days of our departed years?

True many a rosebud, blooming gay,
Life's opening path adorns;
But all who tread that path will say,
That 'mid the flowers which strew its way,
Are care's corroding thorns.
But still the bosom will retain
Affection even for hours of pain;
And we can smile though bathed in tears,
At memory of departed years.

'Tis distance, our bewildered gaze
On former scenes beguiles,
And Memory's charm the eye betrays;
For while enjoyments it displays
And robes the past in smiles,
Its flattering mirror proves untrue,
Conceals the sorrow from our view,
And hides the griefs, the doubts and fears,
That darkened our departed years!

Time, when our own, we oft despise—
When gone, its loss deplore;
Nor till the fleeting moment flies
Do mortals learn its worth to prize,
When it returns no more.
For this an anxious look we cast,
With fond regret, on hours long past—
For this the feeling heart reveres
The memory of departed years.

Miscellaneous.

NASBY.

The New Hampshire Election—The Preparations for a Procession which did not take place.

From the Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1868.

Probably the happiest party wich ever assembled in this wale uv teers, wuz in the White House on the night uv the eleckshun in Noo Hampsheer. It wuz a gay and festive sceen. Hilarity rained. The President, with a unwonted smile unto his face, his nose shinin with a preternatural brilliancy, his eyes sparklin with a lite that cood only cum from a sole surcharged with joy and a skin tolerably full uv whisky, walked up and down the room, rubbin his hands with glea that cood not be repressed.

"Is all prepared?" asked Randall uv a humble lookin cuss that does a share uv his managin, (he wuz originally paid by Mrs. Cobb, but sence her ontimely failyoor in biznis he is allowed the earnins uv one day in each month uv a whisky inspector in Noo York,) "is everything arranged?"

"It is, yoor Eggslency." (To these fellers all the high officers are "Eggslencies.")

"Is the powder prokured for one hundred guns?"

"It is yoor Eggslency."

"Is the rockets drawed from the Navy Department to be fired from the different parts uv the city to show spontaneous enthoosiasm?"

"They is, yoor eggslency."

"Hev the department clerks bin notified that it wood be well for 'em to gladly fall into prosession when his Eggslency, the President, is to be serenaded, ef they desire to keep their places?"

"They hev."

"Hev the transparencies bin painted with the proper inscriptions? Did yoo see one inscribed 'Sinclair's majority 3,000? Noo Hampsheer's protest agin impeechment?"

"They hev, and I did."

"Then," said Randall, 'all is readiness. The brass bands I know are in waitin, Stanbery writ the President's speech this mornin, and he has it tolerably well by heart, and the jolificashen must go orf smooth and pleasant."

At this moment the President approached.

"Ha!" sed he, "in one more short hour Washington will be alive with joy, and the country will breathe free. Noo Hampsheer hez spoken. In an hour we shel hev the glad intelligence that she hez been troo to the constooshen ez I expound it—that she hez rebuked Sumner, and Stevens, and Wade, and sich, and sed in thunder tones to the impious wretches, who wood, in me, pull down the pillars uv the Government, 'stay yer fratricidle hands.' The thot overpowers me. Let's take suthin."

A half a hour wuz spent in innocent hilarity. The President showed the thoroughnis uv his reconversion to Dimockracy by takin hizzin strate, with nothin in it, while Seward betrayed his orin, and his consekent onreliability, by dinkin some kind uv a lite wine with no more body into it than wood be in watered cider.

"Confusion to Wade!" exclaimed the President, holdin up his glass and watchin the beads rise to the surface with a pleased eye.

"Noo Hampsheer!" sed Seward, "may Connecticut carry forard the work she hez so gloriously began."

"Our offises," sed Randall, "long may we hold em."

"Kentucky," sed I, "allus troo; tho all other States may desert Dimocracy, Kentucky will be faithful amon the faithlis found. Her distilleries attest her steadfastnes to her party obligashes."

And in such toasts the 30 minutes wore away.

A private sekretary entered.

"A dispatch from Noo Hampsheer!"

"Ha!" said Randall, seizin it "now tremble Ablishnism; quake Stevens, for yoor time iz cum! Exalt yoor horn, Dimocracy, for the reackshun is here!"

The gentle and trustful sekretary opened it, read a moment, turned pale, and fell a faintin on the floor. Seward glanced at it, and gaspin, "this is the end uv my life," (wich he intended for his last words,) fell likewise prostrate. The President snatched it from Seward's hands and fainted across the rest uv 'em, and Wells, seein the President faint, did it becoz the President did, without readin it. Wells takes physic every time the President does.

I snatched the despatch and read it myself, ez follows:

"*To the President:*

"It's all up. I'm a dd duck. Harriman is elected by about 3,000. The reackshen got stuck in a notch uv the White Mountins. Pray for us.

SINCLAIR."

Utterin a stingin cuss at Dem and Burr, and them fellers who hed deceived us unto a beleef that Noo Hampsheer wuz safe, I sot about bringin uv 'em to. The President wuz the longest comin outuv the faint. Sadly they ariz one after another, their dejekshun contrastin powerfully with the hilarity uv the moment afore.

Ringin a bell, Randall sed to the clerk who ansered it, ez follers:—

"Yoo may inform the bands pat it wont be necessary for 'em to longer wait. The men attending the artillery my retire to the bosums uv their families and those waitin to be formed into spontaneous processions may be dismissed. The President hez desided not to be serenade to-nite."

Just then a band wuz heard approachin—"Thunder!" sed Randall "dare they play without orders?"

But we discovered that it wuz not the official band. A percession tuz soon a passin afore the White House headed by a transparency, unto wich we a ded duck, with a face wonderfully like his eggslency's and the band behind wuz playin ded marches and sich, with muffled drums. Four times these hartless cusses passed up and down afore the White House.

"Is it not hidyus?" sed the President.

"Served yoo rite," sed. "You wood take matters in yoor own hads—yoo wood attempt the work uv a Statsman with the qualificashens uv a police court lawyer. Wretched man," sed I, trasfixin him with my piercinist gaze. "Wi wood yoo attempt to eat fire, whose math is only capable uv Limburg cheese? With Grant at the head of the armies, wi did yoo attempt revolooshen? When yi attempted to drive Stanton out, hedn't yoo sense enuff to know that it made a dirt ishoo atween yoo and the Ablishinists from which they cood not escape, and that yoor death or therein wuz inevitable? Do made it necessary for 'em to slay yi and, in trooth, they've made a lively commensement. Noo Hampsheer is a fatal blo, impeechment will foller in sixty day and then a long farewell to all our glory. Good nite, yoor Eggslency, pleasant dams. I'll to my chamber."

And I left the poor man weepin great teers, and bitter ones. I sent the follerin despatch home to the Oss Roads by telegraph. Twuz ruther exensive on the Government, but Seward tol me that the telegraffin wuz a legitimate xpenditure, and to yoose the wires ez muchz I chose.

To Pogram, Deekin, Gascom, McPelter and Gavitt, Jr., Trusts:

THESE GREETIN: Duly beloved, I saloot yoo. Not joyfully nd with liteness uv heart, but on the contrari quite the reverse. We've bustid. *Veni, Vii, Vici!* wich the way we translate it, mean. "We cum, we saw, and got squeezed." It is my painful dooty to inform yoo that Noo Hampsheer, uv wich we expectid bette things, hez gone lunatic agin, and hez elected a hater uv us uns and ourn, ez its Chee magistrate. In this crisis I direct tht next Friday mornin, atween the hoursiv 9 and 11 a. m., be observed as a day uv fstin and hoomiliation. I wood hev yoo hld servises at the church, but I found that hed brot away in my valise the only Bible in the Corners, and it iz therefore impossible. Ez no labor iz ever done at the Corners, it aint nessary to direct yoo to abstain therefrom, but yoo will give over yoor yoosual ocupashens ez follers:

1. No seven-up or poker playin, doorin that period.

2. No loss racin, copper-pitchin, fightin, or other amoosement, will be admissible.

3. And that the flesh may be mortified to an extent commensurat with the calamity that hez befallen us, no likker will be allowed between those hours, ceptin to invalids and persons uv extreme age.

There will be weepin and wailin at the Corners when this iz receeved.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster.)

HOW CHROMOS ARE MADE.

Chromo Lithography is the art of printing pictures from stone, in colors. The most difficult branch of it—which is now generally implied when chromos are spoken of—is the art of producing oil paintings. When a chromo is made by a competent hand, it presents an exact counterpart of the original painting, with the delicate gradations of tints and shades, and with much of the spirit and tone of a production of the brush and pallet.

To understand how chromos are made the art of lithography must first be briefly explained. The stone used in lithographing is a species of limestone found in Bavaria, and is wrought into thick slabs with finely polished surface. The drawing is made upon the slab with a sort of colored soap, which adheres to the stone, and enters into a chemical combination with it after the application of certain acids and gums. When the drawing is complete, the slab is put on the press, and carefully dampened with a sponge. The oil color (or ink) is then applied with a common printer's roller. Of course, the parts of the slab which contain no drawing, being wet, resist the ink; while the drawing, being oily, repels the water, but retains the color applied. It is thus that, without a raised surface or incision—as in common printing, wood cuts, and steel engravings—lithography produces printed drawings from a perfectly smooth stone.

In a chromo, the first proof is a light ground-tint, covering nearly all the surface. It has only a faint, shadowy, resemblance to the completed picture. It is in fact rather a shadow than an outline. The next proof, from the second stone, contains all the shades of another color. This process is repeated again and again and again, occasionally as often as thirty times. We saw one proof, in a visit to Mr. Prang's establishment,—a group of cattle,—that had passed through the process twelve times, and it still bore a greater resemblance to a spoiled colored photograph than to the charming picture which it subsequently became. The number of impressions, however, does not necessarily indicate the number of colors in a painting, because the colors and tints are greatly multiplied by combinations created in the process of printing one another. In twenty-five impressions, it is sometimes necessary and possible to produce a hundred distinct shades.

The last impression is made by an engraved stone which produces that resemblance to canvass noticeable in all of Mr. Prang's finer specimens. English and German chromos, as a rule do not attempt to give this delicate final touch, although it would seem to be essential in order to make a perfect imitation of a painting.

The paper used is white, heavy "plate paper," of the best quality, which has to pass through a heavy press, sheet by sheet, before its surface is fit to receive an impression.

The process thus briefly explained, we need hardly add, requires equally great skill and judgment at every stage. A single error is instantly detected by the practised eye in the finished specimen. The production of a chromo, if it is at all complicated, requires several months—sometimes several years—of careful preparation. The mere drawing of the different and entirely-detached parts on so many different stones is of itself a work that requires an amount of labor and a degree of skill, which, to a person unfamiliar with the process would appear incredible. Still more difficult, and needing still greater skill, is the process of coloring. This demands a knowledge which artists have hitherto almost exclusively monopolized, and, in addition to it, the practical familiarity of a printer with mechanical details. "Drying" and "registering," are as important branches of the art of making chromos as drawing and coloring. On producing a picture at every stage of its progress depends. "Registering" is that part of a pressman's work which consists in so arranging the paper in the press, that it shall receive the impression on exactly the same spot of every sheet. In book work, each page must be exactly opposite the page printed on the other side of the sheet, in order that the impression, if on thin paper, may not "show through." In newspaper work this is of less importance, and often is not attended to with any special care. But in chromo-lithography the difference of a hair's breadth would spoil a picture; for it would hopelessly mix up the colors.

After the chromo has passed through the press, it is imbossed and varnished, and then put up for the market. These final processes are for the purpose of breaking the glossy light, and of softening the hard outlines which the picture receives from the stone, which imparts to it the resemblance of a painting on canvass.

Mr. Prang began his business in the humblest way, but has rapidly increased his establishment, until he now employs fifty workmen,—nearly all of them artists and artisans of the most skilful class,—and is preparing to move into a larger building at Roxbury. He uses eighteen presses; and his sales are enormous. His catalogue now embraces a large number of Albums, each a beautiful series of illuminated 'Beautitudes' and "Scriptural Mottoes;" an endless list of great men, and of men not so great after all; of juveniles, notably, a profusely illustrated edition of "Old Mother Hubbard;" and of half chromos and chromos proper. Tait's "Chickens," "Ducklings," and 'Quails, were the first chromos that had instant and wide recognition. Nineteen thousand copies of the "Chickens" alone were sold. Bricher's "Early Autumn on Ecopus Creek" is one of the best chromos ever made on a small scale.—The "Bullfinch" and the "Linnet" (after Cruikshank) are admirable. There are other chromos which are less successful and one or two that are not successful at all; but they are nearly all excellent copies of the originals, with which the defects must be charged.

The chromos of Bricher's paintings are really wonderfully accurate.

Mr. Prang's masterpiece, however is not yet published, although it is nearly ready for the market. It entirely surpasses all his previous efforts. It is Corregio's "MAGDALENA," and can hardly fail, we think, to command a quick sale and hearty recognition.

Like every modern discovery, chromo-lithography has its partisans and detractors,—those who claim for it perhaps impossible capabilities, and those who regard it as a mere handicraft, which no skill can ever elevate into the dignity of an art. We do not care to enter into these disputes. Whether an art or a handicraft, chromo-lithography certainly reproduces charming little pictures vastly superior to any colored plates that we have had before; and it is, at least, clearly entitled to be regarded as a means of educating the popular taste, and thereby raising, the national ideal of art.

GAME AND FISH IN MONTANA.

A correspondent of the St Louis *Republican* writes: The disciple of Izaak Walton need not look for a more delightful paradise than he can find in Montana. The huge cat-fish and those who swim with him the turbulent waters of the larger streams abound in the large rivers of the eastern part of the Territory, while every mountain brook and stream swarms with the beautiful, sprightly and delicious speckled trout. These streams contain numerous other varieties of fish, but all are passed without notice, where the best mountain trout can be caught with so much ease. Only imagine yourself on the bank of one of those sparkling streams, rushing clear and cool from the everlasting snows above, with one of "Dimick's best tackles." Your fly swings cautiously towards some promising eddy; but before it strikes the water a speckled beauty snaps it up and darts beneath the shady bank. Can you imagine better sport than bagging some fifty or a hundred of such game fellows in a single hour.

But while enjoying such "glorious sport," would you think of "grizzly," or "bruin," who delights in the willow thickets along those streams? If not, he might suddenly make you forget your tuteler saint, Sir Izaak, and all his speckled fry, and invoke the protection of grim old Nimrod, and vow eternal fealty and a neverfailing attachment to a trusty "Henry," with its sixteen leaden pledges of safety.

The huntsman, whether Caucasian or Indian, need never dream of a more "beautiful hunting ground" in which to make trial of his skill in the chase of the antelope and the deer, or of his more sturdy qualities in the hazardous encounter with the grizzly monarch of the American forest.

There is a great variety of game in these mountains and valleys and plains—three species of bear, the grizzly, the cinnamon and the black. The grizzly bear is too well known to need any description. It is sufficient to say that he is as large, as ferocious, as ready for an encounter and quite as dangerous as he is further south and west in California. He is the undisputed monarch of these mountain regions. Larger and stronger than the lion of Asia or Africa, he is much braver and far more dangerous.

The cinnamon bear is smaller, than the grizzly, and is usually deemed less dangerous, but is quite as willing to encounter a foe.

The black bear is the same as we have in the States. He is deemed rather small game as compared with the two preceding species.

Lewis and Clarke's parties saw and killed several white bears at and near the falls of the Missouri, but I could find no mountain man or Indian who had seen one in Montana. It is singular that they should have been seen by none of the present population.

There are several species of the feline race: The panther, the lynx, the wild cat and perhaps others. But these are not common.

Of the canine races, there are the common and prairie wolf, the gray and red foxes. The prairie wolf is by far the most abundant and troublesome of this class. They are the genuine guerrillas of all the prairie country—the hyena of America on a diminutive scale.

The badger, woodchuck, porcupine, and polecat are common animals, and there are several species related to the prairie-dog and gopher, one small striped squirrel, one weasel, one rat, and several species of mice.

The beaver, otter, musk-rat and mink inhabit the streams. The beaver is most abundant. He often interferes with the water rights of the miners by his dams and dykes. In one instance the miners were compelled to set a watch to prevent one industrious family of these animals from turning the water out of their ditches and interrupting their mining operations.

Buffalo, elk, three species of deer, and antelope, range in large numbers over the prairie portions of the Territory. Another variety of buffalo, smaller and darker, moose deer, elk, big-horn and mountain sheep, abound in the mountain regions.

Birds are not so abundant as in the Western States. There are however, several species of eagles, hawks, crows, jays and magpies. The smaller birds are more rare. Several species of duck are exceedingly abundant. The "prairie-chicken," the "sage-hen," the "fool hen" and pheasant, or grouse, and the common pigeon are often seen. The "fool hens" are quite heedless of danger and will permit one to approach near enough to kill them with sticks and clubs. Snipes, curlews, and sea-birds, cranes and king-fishers are very numerous.

From this list of game animals and birds, the huntsman need not fear a lack of sport among the smaller animals and birds; nor will he hunt long before he will have need of a steady hand and trusty rifle to stop the stately moose, the huge buffalo, or elk, and disable the ferocious bear or the skulking panther.

C. G. SWALLOW.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN RECONSTRUCTION.—Thaddeus Stevens has sent the following letter to Col. Forney:—

"DEAR SIR:—I have long, and with such ability as I could command, reflected on the subject of the Declaration of Independence, and finally have come to the sincere conclusion that universal suffrage was one of the in that instrument by our fathers at the time of the Declaration, and that they were prevented from inserting it in the Constitution by slavery alone. They had no intention to abandon it as one of the finally enumerated rights, but simply to postpone it. The Committee on Reconstruction have inserted that provision with great unanimity in the bill admitting the State of Alabama in the Union. They have finally resolved that no State shall be admitted into the Union unless under that condition. I have deemed this notice necessary, that the States now in process of construction or reconstruction may be advised thereof. Yours,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

FARRAGUT AN OUT-AND-OUT REPUBLICAN.—The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* says: "The telegraphic report coming from Alabama that Admiral Farragut is talking of as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, will be read, by those who know the gallant Admiral, with irrepressible laughter. A more uncompromising Republican and outspoken Radical is not now living. While in Columbus Farragut frankly and freely made known to many of our leading citizens his political views, and declared, in unmistakable language, his detestation of the policy and principles of what he termed the Copperhead party."

SEVENTEEN YEAR LOCUSTS.—The Centreville (Md.) *Observer* says that this is the year for the reappearance of the seventeen-year locusts. These insects made their first chronicled appearance here in Maryland in 1799, and returned every seventeen years after that time. They last appeared in 1851, of which many of our readers doubtless have a distinct recollection.

BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE SURVIVORS OF THE WAR OF 1812

HARRISBURGH, March 27.—The following bill has been signed by the Governor:

AN ACT to Provide for the Payment of Gratuities and Annuities to the Soldiers of the War of 1812 and their Widows.

SECTION 1 *Be it enacted.* &c., That the act entitled an act to provide for the payment of gratuities and annuities to the soldiers of the War of 1812 and their widows, approved the 13th day of March, A. D. 1866, be, and the same is hereby revived: with the following proviso and amendment,

Provided. That the affidavit required in the side act shall be made before the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the applicant shall reside at the same time of making his or her application, which affidavit shall be attested by the Prothonotary or Clerk of the Court, with the seal attached, or in the event of the applicant being too sick or infirm to make application to such court, the affidavit aforesaid may be made before an alderman or justice, which affidavit shall be supported by two respectable citizens, under oath or affirmation, stating such sickness or infirmity. *And Provided,* That the term "necessitous circumstances" in the said section shall be construed to men not to be possessed of real or personal estate of value of five hundred dollars. *And provided further.* That the gratuity mentioned in the said act shall not be paid to any person who shall have received a gratuity under the said act. *And provided,* Also the said gratuity and annuity shall cease so soon as provision shall be made by Congress for said soldiers and their widows, and thereafter no pensions shall be paid under this act. *And provided further,* That every application for either a gratuity or annuity under the provisions of this act shall be attested annually by an affidavit as aforesaid. *And provided further.* That the application of any person under the provision of this act shall be indorsed as meritorious by one of the judges of the court before which the affidavit required by this act shall be made. *And provided further,* That no pensions or gratuities shall be paid on any application heretofore made under the act of March 30, 1866, and persons claiming the benefit of this act shall make their application anew. *Provided further,* That any person who is in receipt of a pension or gratuity in pursuance of any special act of Assembly shall not be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act, and that no fee shall be recovered for the collection of any annuity after the first payment made by the State Treasurer as aforesaid,

SEC. 3. That any attorney, agent, or other person prosecuting and claim under this act, who shall demand or receive any greater sum than five dollars as a fee for prosecuting any claim under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county where he may reside, shall pay a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or may be imprisoned not exceeding one month.

SEC. 2. That any soldier of the said war who may not have served the full term of two months, but who was in actual engagement with the enemy, or the widow of such soldier, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act.

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect from the first day of January. 1868.

SEC. 5. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

THE HEALTH AND HABITS OF "THE GREAT COMMONER."

George Alfred Townsend writes as follows to the Cleveland *Leader* concerning Thaddeus Stevens:—

"They have said that Thaddeus Stevens is almost dead. But his body, feeding upon the grand will that grows upon victory, was tougher yesterday than ever. He spoke with a strength, a clearness, and an eloquence admonitory of a mind unimpaired. "Grand" is the name of this man. He lives here aloof from the intrigues of mere President-makers, regardful only of who holds office in the light of his influence upon the affairs of freedom. All that he ever asked was the Senatorship of Pennsylvania, and had he been a citizen of any other State he would

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1868.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
CCL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN IDEAS.

Two events have recently occured which, though, in view of their importance, comparatively unnoticed by the great body of our people, unmistakably indicate that American ideas and American energy are destined very soon to exercise a controlling influence in the affairs of the world. The treaty of Mr. Bancroft with Prussia, now the most powerful nation of Europe, virtually, if not wholly concedes the right of expatriation so long contended for by the United States. The other nations of Europe, though not acknowledging it in treaties have in practice gradually conceded the correctness of our position so that now what was, on our first assertion of it, denied by the whole civilized world, has at last been recognized, and virtually adopted into the law of nations. The importance of the concession will not be at once fully recognized with us but its influence will be felt throughout Europe in the breaking down of the, to travellers, annoying system of passes and examinations, and consequently in the greatly increased facilities of intercourse between the citizens of the nations of the continent. American customs and influences have already had an influence in relaxing the strictness with which these clogs on enterprise have heretofore been enforced, and it is not too much to predict, that this last concession will hasten their total abolition. A probably still more important event is the appointment of our former minister to China, Mr. Burlingame, as Chinese Ambassador General to the Christian world. The importance of the appointment of an active, intelligent and enterprising Yankee to a position of so great responsibility and trust, can scarcely be overrated in its influence on the civilized world in general, and on the vast Empire of China in particular. There can be no doubt that it will result in the opening up of that vast Empire, with its swarming millions, to the freedom of commercial intercourse now existing between other nations, which of itself is an event of the highest importance. Such a result will be almost equivalent to the doubling of the population of the civilized world; for China in her heretofore almost impenetrable exclusiveness, has kept from any but the most restricted intercourse with the outer world, a population almost equal to that of all the rest of the world. Efforts to this end have been made for years by the nations of Europe, but it has been reserved for American genius and enterprise to carry it to a successful accomplishment. It will be due alone to our neglect of golden opportunities if we do not, as a nation, reap the greatest advantages from this the most important diplomatic achievement of modern times. With our Pacific Railroad completed we will be nearer to the East, with her teeming millions and cheap labor, than any other civilized or christian nation. This will bring us great advantages, which we must improve, but it will also lay upon us great responsibilities which we dare not shirk nor evade. What may be the moral result of bringing a nation of four hundred millions of heathen into direct communication and commercial intercourse with a nation of thirty or thirty-five millions, with scarcely more than a leaven of christianity, the wisdom of man cannot foresee. That the event will be fraught with either good or evil to them or to us none can doubt. What these results shall be will depend greatly upon us to say, for it cannot be doubted that we can in great part mould their character. Even this hasty glimpse at the probable results of these two events must convince every mind that they are of the highest importance and likely to exercise a powerful, and perhaps controlling influence, in shaping the immediate future. Nothing in our history as a nation has ever occurred tending so directly to place us in the lead of the nations of the Earth. American ideas and statemanship are undoubtedly in the ascendant and seem likely to continue so. As Americans we have every reason to be proud of our present position and to expect even a more illustrious one in the near future. Henceforth America undoubtedly leads the van of the nations of the earth in the race of progress.

THE ELECTOR FOR THE 16th DISTRICT.

A week or two ago we were somewhat muddled in regard to the contemplated an State Convention for Elector in the 16th Congressional District, owing to a misprint in the paper in which we first read the proceedings of that body. The report which we read gave the nomination to one George W. Elser, whose existence in this district was extremely doubtful. We are happy to hear through the Chambersburg *Repository* that instead of the candidate being George W. Elser that it is JOHN STEWART, of Franklin county, of whom it speaks thus favorably:

MR. JOHN STEWART, the candidate for elector in this district, was a gallant officer of the 126th Pa., regiment, has been twice Chairman of the Republican County Committee, has been member of the Republican State Committee, was elected by the Conference of this end of the district, four years ago, a delegate to the Republican National Convention, was selected as candidate for elector by the Republican State Convention, and is one of the ablest campaigners in this section of the State.

THE examination of the stenographers who reported the President's speeches, while he was "swinging round the circle," has elicited the fact that the agents of the Associated Press allowed the reports sent through them to be revised and altered by the President's private secretary to suit his own wishes. It seems that we are indebted to the enterprise of the Washington Chronicle for true reports of these famous speeches.

ALTA VELA.

The withdrawal of Jeremiah S. Black from among the counsellors of the President, has been attributed to the malign influence of that man of mystery and mischief, William H. Seward. Because the President sustained his Secretary of State in a decision that he made about Alta Vela, Mr. Black declined to be counsel for the President. In fact, nothing was to be made by Mr. Black, by remaining steadfast to the President. The days of the latter are numbered, and if he stubbornly refuses to compensate his lawyer by granting him Alta Vela, what hope can there be of obtaining a triumph with his successor? But what is Alta Vela, says the impatient reader; what can it be that has such an influence upon the destinies of the nation, as to cause the withdrawal of the protection of the astute Black from the troubled Johnson, in the hour of the supremest necessity of the latter? Alta Vela is a desolate, uninhabited island, half a mile wide and three-quarters of a mile long, sixteen miles from the coast of San Domingo, valuable only upon account of guano found upon it by one of Mr. Black's clients. The latter supposing that Alta Vela belonged to nobody, took possession, erected the United States flag, and proceeded to dig out the guano. After some seven month's enjoyment of this source of wealth, Dominicans came upon the party, claimed that the island was theirs, carried off the adventurers, imprisoned them and broke up their business. Being shrewd men they came to this country and engaged Mr. Black as their counsel, hoping, no doubt, more from his political influence than his legal talents. But across the path of Black arises this malicious Seward. He favors the Dominican claim. He shows that the island was discovered by Christopher Columbus, belonged to Spain until the independence of San Domingo was established, and then became Dominican property. Mr. Black denounces Mr. Seward's arguments, and sneers at his maps. He seems to have expected that the President would send Farragut with a fleet of ironclads to take possession of Alta Vela. Mr. Seward says it would not be just. Mr. Black says that the only question is, whether he shall be allowed to gain the case upon behalf of his clients. Seward says *no*. Johnson does not say *yes*. So the indignant Black declines to defend the President against the impeachers, and that is the story of Alta Vela.—*Phil'a. Inquirer.*

IMPEACHMENT.

On the part of the Managers, the case thought to be the most perfect ever sent to a Jury.—The Presidents Counsel so Badly Beaten that they may throw up the Case.

The impeachment trial, progress thus far, and its probable developements, are the universal topics of conversation in this city. It is generally conceded that the evidence, as presented by the prosecution, leaves not a doubt as to the conviction of the President. Legal gentlemen regard it as the most perfect case ever sent to a jury, and the Managers feel confident that the defense will not be able to answer their arguments, or to inspect the testimony. The President's counsel have been so badly beaten that it is not improbable that they may retire from the case. A rumor to that effect was in circulation in well informed circles to-day, and it is said that the President has been advised to resign. It is well known here that the President's counsel had hoped to base their defence mainly on the action of Mr. Adams in the case of Timothy Pickering, but they were completely demoralized yesterday, when General Butler seized their own guns and turned them by proving from the executive journal of the Senate for the year 1800, that Mr. Adams had consulted the Senate before he dismissed Pickering. By referring to the proceedings in the trial yesterday it will be seen that the Managers reserved the right of putting in a subsequent time some documentary evidence. There is only one link missing in the chain which these reserved documents supply, and they are letters from Mr. Johnson through the Secretary of State to the members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet to the effect that he (Johnson) had decided to make no changes in the Cabinet, and authorizing them to discharge the duties of their several departments. The defense, it is said, intends to place Lieutenant General Sherman on the stand for the purpose of testifying to the conversation he had with the President relative to the Civil Tenure of Office act, which go to show, as they allege, that the President had no intention whatever to violate the law. It is also stated that Reverdy Johnson and Robert J. Walker Jeny the accuracy of General Emory's testimony, and that the latter gentleman will testify that he had no such conversation with, and gave no such advice, as General Emory alleged in his evidence. Judge Curtis is preparing his argument for Thursday, the duty of opening for the prosecution having been assigned him. All the Cabinet officers have been summoned by Mr. Johnson to testify in regard to his (Johnson's) views on the civil tenure of office act.

Letter of Senator Wilson on Grant and Temperance.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, March 30, 1868.—My dear Sir: In a communication to the Anti-Slavery Standard you say that "Senator Wilson works for Grant, who is no Radical, and objects to other candidates who are Radicals, because they sometimes drink." I am sure you do not intend to have me misunderstood. I have placed myself in no such position. For thirty-seven years I have been a pledged temperance man, and I have striven to be faithful to a cause my heart loves and my judgment approves. While I have ever regarded intemperance to be a terrible calamity to humanity and a sin against God, I have always felt the deepest pity and sympathy for all whose lives were blighted by it. I know of no Radical whose name has been mentioned for the Presidency who gets drunk, or to whose nomination I have objected because he sometimes drinks. I have seen General Grant in the camp, in his office, at his own house, and at dinner parties where liquors were freely used by others, but I have never seen him drink even a glass of wine, nor have I ever seen him when I had the slightest reason to think he was in any degree under the influence of drink.

You say, further, that I work for Grant, who is not a Radical. I have done little work for General Grant; for it was not necessary that any one should work for him. The Republicans of nearly every State, with great unanimity, have pronounced for him; but this result was not achieved by work, but by the needs of the country and the instincts of a patriotic and liberty-loving people. I took occasion more than two years ago to express on the floor of the Senate my conviction that a patriotic and liberty-loving people, betrayed by the President, should turn to that great soldier and summon him to marshal them to victory. Thirty two years ago I fully committed myself to the anti slavery cause, and I have striven with voice and vote to advance it to its final and crowning triumph. It was because I was an anti-slavery man—a radical Republican because I believed the cause of equal and impartial liberty to be above the ambitions and interests of public men, and because I believed Gen. Grant would carry that cause to assured victory, that I turned to him as the Presidential candidate of the Republican party. I know him to be an honest, just, and firm man, whose fidelity to his country, and to the equal rights of all his countrymen, cannot be questioned.

Gladly would I have welcomed the nomination of some one of the veteran antislavery men, if such nomination could have assured the success of our cause in the great struggle of this year. But the pioneer antislavery men have ever been forced by the needs of their struggling cause to be self-sacrificing and self-forgetful. The self sacrificing spirit and selfforgetfulness have achieved glorious victories for humanity in the past, and I trust will win in the future the election of a President, under whose administration the unity of the country will be assured and the equal rights and privileges of all its citizens secured.

Yours truly, HENRY WILSON.
James Redbath, Esq., Boston.

THE NEWS.

The proceedings in the impeachment trial on Wednesday of last week, up to which time report will be found on our outside, were important and interesting, eliciting in their progress several marked indications of the judgment of the Court upon questions of evidence, and also giving further insight into the strength of the case which the Managers on the part of the House are prepared to present. Their managers of the proceedings on each day is developing evidence of superior tact and skill, and of a thorough belief in the completeness and justice of the cause, which in itself is a great element of strength. The counsel for the defence so far have appeared, in comparison with the vigor and force of the other side, to make but a feeble effort for their client.

Mr. Samuel Wilkeson gave very important testimony to the effect that General Thomas had avowed to him his intention to use force, that it was his duty to obey the President's order, and that he would call upon Gederal Grant for military aid in placing him in possession of the War Department. The last witness examined was a Delaware Democrat, apparently of the Deacon Pogram order. He had met General Thomas at one of the President's levees and told him that he "must stand firm," that Delaware was watching him, and Delaware expected it of him. General Thomas avowed that he was standing firm, that Delaware would not be disappointed in him, and that he would shortly "kick that fellow (Stanton) out." The witness was so much applied by this ferocious declaration that he only found breath to "renew the desire of Delaware." Beside the amusing character of this witness's evidence, it was only marked by the Chief Justice checking the President's counsel when they prolonged his cross-examination by trivial questions.

General Hancock apparently proposes to conduct the affairs of his new command on a regal scale. He is about to lease the house formerly occupied by Lord Lyons in Washington for his headquarters. It is hardly worth while to go to so much expense for the short time he is likely to remain in command, but the United States pays for it.

The battle in Rhode Island was to-day gallantly fought out by the Republicans. Governor Burnside has an increased majority over that of last year, and every county in the State shows a Republican majority. The Democrats made a special effort in the hope of encouraging their friends in Connecticut with a hurrah over great gains, but failed. The intelligence from the latter State, which votes on Monday, looks encouraging, though the contest will undoubtedly be a close one.

The Court of impeachment convened at the usual hour and with the usual forms on Thursday. The day was devoted to the receiving of testimony, in which good progress was made, interrupted only by the repeated objections of the President's counsel to the reception of portions of the testimony offered. One of the most significant points of the day was the fact that the Chief Justice, in each instance in which objection was made, submitted the matter to the Senate for decision, without himself pronouncing any opinion. It is presumed that he has thus established the precedent which he designs pursuing throughout the trail upon all questions of importance. In three cases of objection thus submitted yesterday, the House Managers were sustained in two and the President's counsel in the remaining one. The most important witness examined yesterday was Gen. Emory, who repeated the conversation he had held with the President in reference to the military force stationed at Washington. Both the interviews were sought by the President. Gen. Emory gave his evidence considerably fuller than in his testimony as published accompanying the articles of impeachment, especially in regard to the Maryland militia, the organization and disloyal sentiments of which he considered to be a reason for the maintenance of a considerable military force at Washington. He also detailed the conversation with the President, in which the latter asserted the duty of officers of the Army to obey the orders of the President without reference to the law requiring that they should be transmitted through Gen. Grant. Hon. Wm. E. Chandler was examined as to the mode in which money is drawn from the Treasury for the use of the War Department. The last witness called, who was on the stand when the Court adjourned, was the Superintendent of the Washington office of the Union Telegraph Company, the object being to produce the originals of telegraph despatches sent by the President to the Governors of the Southern States for the purposes of obstructing the execution of the Reconstruction laws.

No legislative business of any importance was transacted by either House of Congress. In the Senate a resolution was submitted abolishing the ticket system of admission to the galleries during the impeachment trial, but no action was had on it. In the House a few resolutions were presented and leaves of absence granted to a number of members.

In the Impeachment trial on Friday a number of newspaper reporters were examined in support of the charges made in the tenth article of impeachment reciting the offensive language used by the President in reference to Congress. Col. Moore, the President's Private Secretary, testified that the speech made by Mr. Johnson in reply to Hon Reverdy Johnson, when that gentleman presented him with the resolutions of the Philadelphia (Doclittle) Convention, had been altered by him before it was given to the press of the country for publication, and many of the objectionable expressions had been entirely omitted. Two attempts were made to have the Senate adjourn until Monday, but both were promptly voted down, the majority determining to proceed with the trial as usual. During Saturday's proceedings a decision of Chief Justice Chase, against the admisibility of certain evidence, was overruled by the Senate, and the testimony in question was received. A letter from a special correspondent at Washington contains a prediction "that not less than thirty-eight, and very probably forty Senators, will vote for the conviction of Andrew Johnson." Judge Curtis, one of the President's counsel, is reported to have expressed his belief that the trial will be over by the 18th of April. Colonel Forney, the Secretary of the Senate, writes to the Philadelphia *Press* that "Everybody is discussing the probable termination of impeachment. Judging by the way the Managers are putting through their witnesses, and the comparatively small number that remain, three weeks would seem to be a very long time to finish the work."

Jerry Black writes a letter to General Garfield, member of the House from Ohio, giving his account of the Alta Vela guano squabble, which caused his withdrawal from the list of counsel for the President. He scores Secretary Seward severely for his diplomacy in the matter, charging that he has volunteered the influence of his office to defeat justice, and had made false defences for a foreign nation that had outraged our citizens. He charges him also with having pretended that the President had decided against the claims of Black's clients, when in fact he had known nothing of the case and made no decision in the matter.

The Annapolis (Md.) *Gazette* charges that some of the officers and members of the Maryland Legislature just adjourned and the furniture of the State House disappeared from the Capital about the same time. Among the articles which it specifies as being missing, and that "went with them," are "looking-glasses, towels, hair brushes, nail brushes, tooth brushes, dusting brushes, clothes brushes, combs, buckets, baskets, brooms, knives, soaps, &c." It also states that the carpets, oil cloth and matting were not carried off for lack of time and convenience to get them away. This body is almost wholly Democratic.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

BRICK POMEROY declares that, unless the South can engage in a victorious war to dissolve the Union the Democratic party will not be able to carry a single State election.

THE PRESIDENT has signed the bill releasing domestic manufactures from the internal tax, and it is now a law.

JUDGE BLACK, who despaired of the Republic in 1861, now anounces that it "may last a year and a day from the third of March, but not a day longer."

ARKANSAS has ratified the new State Constitution by five thousand majority. Reconstruction is making rapid strides, thanks to the firm course of Congress in the matter of impeachment.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* says the membership of the K-lux-Klan, which but a little while since pulled on its boots on the banks of the Mississippi, is spreading with marvellous rapidity through the entire South.

GOV. GERRY has appointed Dr. Traill Green of Northampton county, and Dr. John L. Atlee of Lancaster county, and Daniel D. Gross, Esq. of Harrisburg, trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital for the term of three years each.

GEN. BURNSIDE has been re-elected Governor of Rhode Island by an increased majority. The Republican gain over last year is 200. The State Legislature will stand: Senate, 27 Republicans and 5 Democrats; House, 62 Republicans and 8 Democrats. The Assembly will be largely in favor of the re-election of Senator Sprague.

WHEN the Democratic leaders and journals offer their nomination for the Presidency to Chief Justice Chase, Admiral Farragut, and others not infected with the leprosy of Democracy, they prove that they are as badly in need of a candidate as Mr. Johnson is of some one to breve.

THE nomination of John Hancock, brother of General Hancock, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the first District of Louisiana, has been rejected by the United States Senate. John is said to be a good man, but his reputation has been injured by the bad conduct of his brother

AN act has been passed by the State Legislature applicable to the counties of Chester and Montgomery, which supersedes the old method of collecting taxes. Under this law it is made the duty of the County Treasurer to collect all taxes both for State and County purposes.

HORSE STEALING prevails to such an extent in south-western Virginia that the citizens have formed horse thief detecting societies similar to those which exist in counties adjoining Philadelphia, the regulations of which require members to turn out at the order of the captain and give pursuit to the thieves, whenever a horse or other property is stolen from a member.

ARKANSAS comes back into to the Union. In spite of the barriers interposed by rebeldom South and Democracy North, she has sought the old fold. The steady approximation of the country to peace and prosperity is as gratifying to every loyal and patriotic man as it is disheartening to the partisan and ruined cliques of the Democracy.

THE Paymaster-General, in a private circular, states that all the bounty claims now on file are being settled as fast as the Second Auditor of the Treasury can furnish, from the muster-rolls now deposited in his office, the evidence necessary to determine the validity. Its expected that the whole number of claimsfiled, or likely to be filed, will be acted on ad finally settled in the next nine months.

LARGE numbers of foreigners are said to be settling in Virginia. About 50 emigrants passed through Washington last week *en route* for the State *via* the Richmond and Fredricksburg railroad. They had arrived a few days before from Bremen. It is stated that 10,000 of these emigrants will arrive during the present year to seek new homes in the Old Dominion.

CURIOUS, is it ? that every time the United States has grown prosperous under protection, they have been seduced into free trade; and every time they have fallen into bankruptcy, national and individual, they have gone back to protection for remedy, and found it. Wness 1812, 1834, 1842, 1861, for their perios of protective policy, and the tariff of 1816, '33, 1846, 1857, for the dates of their delusis.

GEORGE FRICIS TRAIN is in the hands of the Philistines as he styles the English authorities, and is escape from their clutches will not be as easily accomplished as in the case of his first incarceration at Queenstown. He has been arrested for a vulgar debt amounting to 495 15s. 7d., an amount that must surely be insignificant to the head and front of the Credit Mobilier of the United States.

An immense crowd was in attendance, at Buffalo, on the fourth instant, to witness the arrival of Weston, the pedestrian. He accomplished the unprecedented task of walking one hundred and three miles in twenty-three hours and fifty-eight minutes, being inside of his allotted time. He arrived at the post officen Buffalo at 5.14 P. M., through a heavy snow storm and muddy roads, looking as fresas a lark.

THE New York *Evening Post* has ascertained, by careful inquiry, that United States Bonds in that city, are held mainly by persons of moderate means—and by Savings Banks who hold them in trust for their customers. The "aristocratic bondholders" we hear so much about are mostly men and women who earn their bread by hard work.

GENERAL EARLY'S testimony supports to the letter the charges specifically laid in the impeachment articles as to the improper advances made to him by—we blush to say it—*President* Johnson. The accurate manner in which the evidence produced covers the charges made is a most creditable tribute to the legal ability and acumen of the Managers.

THE rebel Governor of Maryland, Mr. Swann, has apointed the late rebel General Magruder an inspector of tobacco in that State. The apointment has been promptly confirmed by the Senate. We have not heard of a single Democratic paper that has condemned the act. This shows how much reality there is in their pretended regard for Union soldiers

AN erroneous opinion is current that, after his removal, Andrew Johnson will be ineligible to any office. Even journals whose position should teach them caution, if not accuracy, have asserted with a magnificent sweep of the pen that he can never more rise to the dignity of alderman of Greenville. This is an entire and most inexcusable mistake. The Constitution of the United States (Art. 1, sec. 3), provides that "Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend beyond removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit *under the United States.*"

THE New York *Tribune* contains the following important editorial announcement:—"We have assurances from Washington that Gen. Grant finds it not inconsistent with his duty as a soldier to announce it as his opinion that the only hope for the peace of the country is the success of the pending Impeachment trial. He feels that national security demands the removal of the President. If the trial should fail, the people can only expect more assumptions of power, and a more determined resistance to law. When the General of our Armies entertains this conviction there is no room for doubt as to the duty of the Senate. The loyal nation demands the President's removal."

THE contested election case in the Juniata Senatorial district, between Robinson (Rep.) and Shughart (Dem.) has resulted in favor of Robinson. Shugart received the certificate of election, and has been occupying his seat in the Senate since the commencement of the session. Robinson contested the seat, and a committee of the Senate has been laboriously engaged ever since in hearing and examining the case on both sides, and have reported that Mr. Robinson is entitled to the seat, which report has been adopted by the Senate.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC LEADER.—The Troy *Times* has received a copy of a stirring address to the Conservatives of the United States, taking the ground, that none of the acknowledged leaders of the Democratic party can hope successfully to compete with General Grant in the race for the Presidency. It then cites several examples in our day in which new and comparatively unknown men have been suddenly brought forward and elected, to wit: Polk, Pierce, Taylor, Lincoln, and concludes by putting forward the claims and merits of Colonel Dan Rice, the distinguished circus proprietor and ring performer. The *Times* adds:

The idea is not a bad one, nor altogether inconsistent with Democratic policy. And the change would be a decided improvement upon the present administration, for if we are to have a clown in the President's chair, a first-class one is greatly to be preferred. We believe Colonel Rice would be found very available. He would give three circus performances in every town in the Union, a policy which would render him very dear to the truly Democratic heart. He can tell a smutty story with as good grace as C. Chauncey Burr, and generally has the advantage of large numbers of women among his auditors, which the Rev. C. C. B. could never secure. We have no right, perhaps, to tender advice to the Democracy, but if we belonged to the party, our first choice would be Colonel Dan Rice. The Democrats have elected much worse Presidents: we greatly doubt whether they will ever give us a better.

STRAWS!—They show the way of the wind. The following proves something at least, if true. It indicates that the wind is blowing, if not the direction of the wind. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Evening *Chronicle* says:

A few days ago, a lady teacher in the city here, who has among her pupils two little daughters of Mrs. Stover, who, it will be remembered, is a daughter of President Johnson, requested each of her pupils to ascertain at home whether they would continue in her school the next quarter, which commences again with a couple of weeks. The little Misses Stover returned the next day and promptly told the lady that they were not coming to school any more. When questioned as to the reason, they, with childlike simplicity, said;

"Grandpa says we are going to move back to Tennessee in April!"

NEW YORK COLUMN.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP.

A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with glycerine, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled. For sale by all druggists. july,15,67.y1

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

WM. T. HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE" OR "KEYSTONE SKIRTS,"

are the best and Cheapest Low Priced Hoop Skirts in the market. Trail Skirts, 25 springs, $1.00; 30 springs, $1.20; and 40 springs, $1.45. Plain Skirts, Tapes, 20 springs, 80 cents; 25 springs, 95 cents; 30 springs, $1.15; and 35 springs, $1.25. Warranted in every respect.

"Our OWN Make" of "UNION SKIRTS," Eleven Tape Trails, from 20 to 50 springs $1.20 to $2.50. Plain, Six Tapes, 20 to 50 springs, from 95 cents to $2.60. These skirts are better than those sold by other establishments as first class goods, and at much lower prices.

"Our OWN Make" of CHAMPION SKIRTS" are in every way superior to all other Hoop Skirts before the public, and only have to be examined or worn to convince every one of the fact. Manufactured of the best linen-finished English Steel Springs, very superior tapes, and the style of the metalic fastenings and manner of securing them surpass for durability and excellence any other Skirt in this country, and are lighter, more elastic will wear longer, give more satisfaction, and are really cheaper than all others. Every lady should try them They are being sold extensively by Merchants throughout this and the adjoining states at very moderate prices. If you want the best, ask for "Hopkin's Champion Skirts." If you do not find them, get the merchant with whom you deal to order them for you, or come or send direct to us. Merchants will find our different grades of Skirts exactly what they need, and we especially invite them to call and examine our extensive assortment, or send for Wholesale Price List.

To be had at Retail at Manufactory, and of the Retail trade generally, and at Wholesale of the Manufacturer only, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Manufactory and Salesroom, 628 Arch street, between 6th and 7th Sts., Philadelphia.
March20:10m WM. T. HOPKINS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas the Register of Bedford county has granted Letters of Administration to the undersigned, living in Martinsburg, Blair county, on the estate of George R. Barndollar, late of Woodberry, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
mar7:6t DAVID L. KEAGY, Adm'r.

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS FOR STORE FRONTS, Asylums, &c. Iron Bedsteads, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Fenders, Screens for Coal, Ores, Sand, &c., Heavy Crimped Cloth for Spark Arresters, Landscape Wire for Windows, &c., Paper Makers Wires, Ornamental Wire Work, &c. Every information by addressing the manufacturers,

M. WALKER & SONS,
fe7:1y No. 11 North Sixth st., Philadelphia.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Just received, the leading NEW SPRING STYLES of GENT'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S HATS, much CHEAPER than heretofore. We would call special attention to the Gent's Self-Conforming Cassimere DRESS HATS. Also, the Velvet Finish, Self-Conforming FLEXIBLE BAND HAT. These hats will be found to be very desirable, being very soft in hand and conforming immediately to the shape of the head.
feb28m2 G. R. OSTER & CO.

ESTATE of *JOSEPH HENRY SNYDER*, deceased.—Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Joseph Henry Snyder, late of Southampton township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. NATHAN ROBISON, Ex'r
mar27. of the last will &c. of Jos. H. Snyder.

OYES! O YES!

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he holds himself in readiness to cry sales, auctions, &c., on the shortest notice. He returns thanks for the numerous favors which he has received at their hands, and hopes to merit a continuance of their custom.

JOHN DICKEN,
mar30:3m Cumberland Valley, Bedford co., Pa.

"COSTAR'S"
PREPARATIONS.

EVERYBODY—TRIES THEM.
EVERYBODY—USES THEM.
EVERYBODY—BELIEVES IN THEM.
EVERYBODY—RECOMMENDS THEM.

Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches Ants, &c.? Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—
Costar's Exterminators.
"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poisen." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

Are you annoyed with Bed-Bugs? Can't sleep nights! Buy a 25c. or 50c Bottle of—
"Costar's Bed-Bug Exter.
A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

For Moths in Furs, Woolens, Carpets, &c. &c. Buy a 25c or 50c Flask of—
"Costar's Insect Powder.
Destroys instantly Fleas and all Insects on Animals, &c.

"A sure thing." Thousands testify to its merits. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of—
"Costar's" Corn Solvent.
For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Don't suffer with Pain! A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of
"Costar's" Buckthorn Salve.
Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula and Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

"A Universal Dinner Pill" (sugar-coated.) 30 years administered in a Physician's Practice. 25c and 50c Boxes—
"Costar's" Bishop Pills.
Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing.

"That Cough will kill you. Don't neglect it. 25c. and 50c. Sizes—
"Costar's" Cough Remedy.
The children cry for it—its a "Soothing Syrup." For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchial Affections. Singers, Speakers, and all troubled with Throat Complaints, will find this a beneficial Pectoral Remedy.

Beautifies the Complexion, giving to the skin a transparent freshness. Bottles $1.00
"Costar's" Bitter Sweet and Orange Blossoms.
Renders the skin clear, smooth and soft. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c. Ladies, try a bottle, and see its wonderful quality.

!!! Beware !!! of all Worthless Imitations. None Genuine without "Costar's" Signature.
25c and 50c sizes kept by all Druggists.
$1.00 sizes sent by mail on receipt of price.
$2.00 pays for any three $1.00 sizes by Express.
$5.00 pays for eight $1.00 sizes by Express.
Address
HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale by HECKERMAN & SON, Bedford. Sold by all Wholesale Druggists in PHILADELPHIA, Pa., and in all the large cities.
feb14:

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. G. MINNICH,

DENTIST,

Successor to Dr. H. V. PORTER,
In Harris' New Building,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

All operations on the natural teeth, such as FILLING, REGULATING, EXTRACTING, &c.

performed in the best style.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Of all kinds, and of best materials inserted. All operations warranted.

TERMS—CASH.
Mar7,68:6m

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST,

Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD.

All operations, pertaining to

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry

performed with care and

WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

PLASTER.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that he is now prepared to supply both ROCK AND GROUND PLASTER, at his Warehouse.

JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.
Bloody Run Station, Jan. 31, 1868-3m.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Spring Quarter will commence MONDAY, APRIL 6th.

Students prepared to teach, to enter college, or to engage in business avocations. Terms moderate. The principal is prepared to accommodate eight Boarders.

For further information address
J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
fe7.2m Rainsburg, Bedford co., Pa.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

MUNSON, JONES & CO.,
PHILLIPSBURG, Pa.

WORKED LUMBER,

of every kind for sale. Flooring, Sash, Weatherboarding, &c. Inquire of
P. BENEDICT, Agent,
at J. W. Lingenfelters office, Bedford, Pa.
feb21:3m.

SELLERS & FOLWELL,
WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERS AND FRUITERS,
No. 161 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders promptly attended to. feb21m3

$1000 REWARD!!

Just received at THE NEW IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE, a handsome assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS!
As goods are now advancing daily and no doubt will be much higher, we think
FAMILIES CANNOT BUY TO SOON.
feb.28m2 G. R. OSTER & CO.

$3000 WORTH!!

of BOOTS and SHOES of every description and best manufacture. Just received and for sale 25 *per cent. cheaper* than heretofore. The BOOT and SHOE department of
G. R. OSTER & CO.
has become a leading feature in their business, and is now THE PLACE to get GOOD as well as CHEAP BOOTS and SHOES, as they have the LARGEST and BEST assortment in town.
feb28m2

PAINTING.

G. A. HILD, ... MATTHEW P. SPIDEL.
HILD & SPIDEL

Respectfully inform the public, that having formed a partnership, they are now prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN and FANCY PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, &c. Sign Painting, and all kinds of Wood Imitation executed beautifully. Prices moderate. The patronage of the public is solicited. We refer to Judge King, Wm. Hartley, O. E. Shannon, S. L. Russell. jan17:3m

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

BLOODY RUN MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra
ap11:9:1y.

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,
MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.
jan24'68:tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BOTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

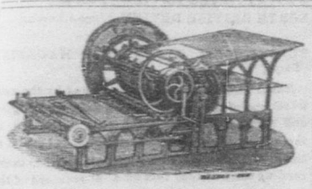
IF YOU WANT TO GET THE BEST *REAPER, MOWER, GRAIN DRILL,* or any other Farm Implement that is made, and at the lowest price, always go to HARTLEY & METZGER'S old established agency. As their business is a permanent one, they will always keep the extras, which may be needed for any Farm Implement they sell. mar20tf.

INSURANCE.—Wyoming Insurance Company of Wilks Barre, Capital $150,000. Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, New York, Capital $500,000. Fulton Insurance Company of New York City, Capital $250,000
F. BENEDICT, Agent at Bedford, office with H. Nicodemus.
F. M. MASTERS Agent at Bloody Run.
December 20th, 1867. m6

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Hiram Davis, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
mar27 JACOB BECKLEY, Ex'r.

SEVERAL GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED to canvass for Dr. Wm. J. Mullin's Pamphlet on Diptheria as it appeared in Bedford and Somerset counties, with numerous Receipts, &c. Good wages can be made. Apply to
DR. W. J. MULLIN,
jan.3tf Schellsburg.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1868.

THE INQUIRER TO BE ENLARGED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

AND

BEDFORD INQUIRER

FOR THREE DOLLARS!

The proprietors will enlarge the INQUIRER to an eight column paper on or about the first of May next. We are compelled to do this to meet the growing wants of our community. The addition of a column to each page, together with considerable addition to the length, will enable us to lay before our readers much more matter than we do at present, and give them all the advantages of both a local and general newspaper.

INQUIRER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will issue the Inquirer from the 1st of June until the 7th day of Novemer, 1868, (the close of the Presidential campaign,) for the following comparatively low figures:

1 copy, in advance	75
10 copies, in advance	$6.00
20 copies, in advance	11.00
50 copies, in advance	25.00

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

We will also send the New York Weekly Tribune, and Bedford INQUIRER for one year to any person who will pay us three dollars in advance. Those who have already paid us in advance for the Inquirer since the first of February, by paying us one dollar additional will have the Tribune sent to them from the 1st of May 1868, to the 1st of May 1869. This is one of the best opportunities ever offered. The campaign will be a most animated one, and to give our readers the advantage of a leading newspaper we have made this arrangement. Now is the time to subscribe. Who will raise a club for the campaign?

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Editors and Proprietors.
mar27.

REV. R. F. WILSON, (Pastor elect,) will preach, (D. V.) in the Presbyterian Church in this place on next sabbath at 11 o'clock, a. m.

MARTIN LUTHER.—Photographs of Martin Luther, the great Reformer, for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store, at 10cts each. Call and buy one.

WELL SOLD.—At the sale of the personal property of Col. McClure, of Chambersburg, week before last, his Alderney Cows sold at prices ranging from ninety-seven up to one hundred and fifty dollars.

SPECIAL attention of Ladies is invited to Wm. T. Hopkin's Three Grades of Hoop Skirts—the *"Keystone Skirt," "Union Skirt,"* and *"Champion Skirt."* Read adv. in this issue.

GOV. GEARY has vetoed what is known as the "Free Railroad" bill recently passed by the Legislature. It was a compromise bill agreed on by a committee of conference of the two houses.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES.—There will be service and preaching at the Court House on Good Friday morning, at half past ten o'clock. Also the usual morning and evening services on Easter Sunday and a Sabbath School Easter service in the afternoon at half past three o'clock.

THE Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has written a letter in which he heartily endorses General Grant for the Presidency. His choice for Vice President is Senator Wade. Grant, he says, is "honest, firm, and well indoctrinated in principle, without ostentation and without pride. I do not see how a better selection can be made. His judgment of men is so sound that I have full faith that he will call around him the ablest and purest men of the nation."

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Bedford, Pa., April 1st, 1868: Mrs Martha Barnes, James M Briggs, James Black, Miss Brit Bingman, Miss Mary Border, John Booty, N. R. Bailey, Jas C. Carpenter, S. B. Carpenter (2), Geo W. Crepps, Geo W. Dickay, Charles Davis, Peter Fetter, A. S. Greenland, Mrs Mary Hall, Mrs Ann E. Hardinger, Joseph Imler, John Jackson (2) Miss Susanah King, Dosen Love, John P. Miller, Martin Mc. Gillen Ferdinand Moller, Olsen Metsner, Martin Penner (2) John Patner, Alex. Roscover, Newton Rodgers, Eli Rodgers, L. P. Tarboll, John Willsor H. H. Walsh, J. Woods, *German Letter: W. Riecke.*

"THE SWEETEST THING IN LIFE" is good health and good spirits, and if you have them not, the next best thing is what will restore bloom to the faded cheek and happiness to the drooping heart. The great and sure remedy is Plantation Bitters, which our physicians recommend to both male and female patients as a safe, reliable, agreeable and cordial stimulant. They contain nothing to disagree with the most delicate constitution, and have won golden opinions from all who have tried them; and probably no article was ever tried by so many persons. They elevate the depressed and give strength to the weak. 2t

CLEAN UP.—We know no better time than the present, when the Spring mania for "fixing things" seizes everybody, to urge upon the community that a systematic and thorough cleaning up of yards, cellars, drains, alleys, gutters, barns, pens, coops and cess-pools will secure exemption from prospective malignant diseases, such as the cholera. Clean up the rubbish accumulated during the winter now, and after a while give your premises another going over. If this cleansing process be generally resorted to all over the town, we can snap our fingers at midsummer heats and fevers, and boast of health and cleanliness—which is next to Godliness.

FROM BEDFORD.—*Singular Fatality.*—An old resident of this town, Mr. Samuel H. Lyon, was fatally injured at the commencement of last week by a kick on the forehead from a horse which he was examining about the feet, and a day or two since he died in great agony. A strange fatality seems connected with the animal, for last fall, when Mr. Lyon was driving out with his daughter, the same horse ran away and the girl was thrown out and instantly killed; now the father has fallen a victim.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The above is evidently a mistake. In the first place we did not know that Mr. Lyon had been injured nor have we heard of his death. Neither have we any recollection of such accident happening Miss Lyon last fall Furthermore, to our knowledge, there is no "old resident" of Bedford or vicinity by the name of Samuel H Lyon which fact leads us to believe that the *Telegraph*, for once, is in error.

RATHER PREMATURE.—New Hampshire was considered so certain to give a Democratic majority, that Democracy in different parts of the State actually purchased the powder to salute their *gains* in that Yankee commonwealth. A cotemporary says that in Altoona, the amunition was purchased, a cannon secured, and a band of music in waiting to make the jubilee glorious. But the jubilee did not come! In Huntingdon, it is said, similar preparations were made—in York the Democracy were laying back for a grand howl. But all were disappointed. New Hampshire was true to the Union and liberty, for which fact the Democracy had no powder to burn, hands to clap or huzzas to render. Neither did they think in worth while to go to any trouble for Rhode Island.

THE WHEAT CROP.—From every section of the country we learn that the wheat crop presents a most excellent appearance, the covering of snow which has been upon it for nearly the whole winter, has been a great protection, and now that the bleak winds of March are over, it is generally supposed that there must necessarily be a very heavy yield. Previous to Tuesday's now, some few of our farmers had commenced plowing, and but a few days of warm weather will be necessary to again put the ground in tolerable condition. The long and close winter has made our farmer friends anxious to resume operations. Implements are being brought out and repaired, and it will not be long before they will bury many of their troubles under the furrows of sod which they will turn over.

THE REAL ESTATE AGENCY of Durborrow & Lutz, has effected the sale of a number of tracts of land within the last few weeks. This is one of the best means of disposing of land that can be successfully employed. Lands are sold at the price established by the owner, without any effort on his part, and at comparatively little or no expense; and without the public even knowing whose lands are offered for sale. Persons having lands to sell will do well to employ them while those desiring to buy should not fail to apply at once. tf.

DISSOLVED.—The firm of Irvine & Statler has been dissolved, and the business is now being conducted by Mr Irvine, whom customers will always find accommodating, in every particular. Harry is indeed a clever dealer, and merits the increased patronage of the public. Give him a call at the Regulator.

THE Rt. Rev. Bishop Stevens, who was injured some time ago, by the Railroad accident below Scranton, is improving. He is able to sit up a portion of each day, and expects to leave Wilkesbarre for his home in a week or two.

The Bridgeport Railroad.

To the Editors of the BEDFORD INQUIRER:

I observed in your paper of last week, copied from the *Bedford Gazette*, a communication on the subject of the Railroad from Bedford to Bridgeport in which the proposition of a county subscription to the capital stock is elaborately discussed. Besides being open to the objection that some of the townships of the county are only remotely and indirectly interested in this road, and that it would be unfair to compel their citizens to contribute by taxation, there is a still more serious obstacle in the way of this project, to wit: by the constitutional amendment of 1857, no county, city, borough or township, can become a stockholder in, or obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any company or corporation.

We may as well, therefore, dismiss this plan and rely upon individual effort, remembering the fable of the countryman whose wagon was stuck in the mud, and who called most lustily upon Hercules to come and help him out of his trouble. But Hercules bade him lay his shoulder to the wheel, assuring him that Heaven only aided those who endeavored to help themselves.

It is not to be doubted that we have been depending too much on other people to make a railroad to Bedford. And it looks as if the present generation would die out whilst awaiting the advent of the iron horse into our ancient borough. But it does not seem yet to be the time to make a serious and united effort. That time will come when the Connellsville road is completed from Cumberland to Bridgeport. Then with a fair effort we ought to be able to raise readily an hundred thousand dollars, and with that much of a push on our part, it is altogether likely that we can call upon Hercules with some sort of show that our prayers will be answered. Mean time, it is very well that men's minds be directed to the exceeding desirableness of this Bridgeport connection: the easy grades, and straight line, and low cost of construction, the amount of travel and traffic which would make it a paying road, &c., and the plain difference between this and other railroad projects hereabouts which have heretofore resulted in failures.

The route hence to Bridgeport has been several times experimentally surveyed, and information as to what it would cost to do the grading and bridging could, doubtless, be obtained. My impression is that there is not twenty-two miles of line so favorable any where in Pennsylvania. It is like a Western Prairie road. Miles of it could be graded at an expense of five or six thousand dollars per mile; so that if the land owners would release the right of way, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad would put on the superstructure and stock and operate the road it would seem to be possible that the road can be made. It is quite certain that neither tunnelling nor trestleing, nor deep cuts, nor long bridges would be necessary, and that the road would make a safe and attractive means of ingress and egress to and from Bedford. W. M. HALL.

WINDOW BLINDS.—A fine variety of window paper, cheap, at the INQUIRER BOOK Store.

TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OFFICERS.—The following is a list of officers, chosen at the late Spring elections, for the several townships and boroughs of this county:

Bedford Borough—Chief Burgess, Valentine Steckman, Assistant Burgess, A J Sansom, Councilmen, Jacob Reed and Wm Bowles, High Constable, John Harris, Auditor, B R Middleton, Judge of Election, N J Lyons, Inspectors, Jonathan Brightbill and J L Lessig, Constable, Wm Gephart, Assessor, Lawrence Defibaugh, Town Clerk, Josiah Haley, School Directors, Job Mann and G H Mengle, Supervisors, John Miller, Alloways Leonard.

Bedford Tp.—Constable, J D Fetter, Justice, David Points, Supervisors, George Mann, and Wm Phillips, School Directors, Owen McGirr and Samuel Walter, Judge of Election, W P Mickel, Inspectors, J T Gephart and W W Phillips, Assessor, Jacob Hershberger, Auditor, Daniel B Diehl, Township Clerk, Philip Beegle.

Bloody Run Bor.—Justice of the Peace, J A Mann, High Constable Jacob Wagner, Constable, Philip Bottomfield, Judge of Election, W H Whisel, Inspectors John Gogley and Samuel Bender, Assessor W H Whisel, Supervisors, Jas F Deyarmine and J T Lucas, Chief Burgess, Emanuel Bussard, Assistant Burgess, Frederic Felton, Councilmen, P C Messersmith and Theodore Klahre, Auditor, D M Sams, School Directors, J M Bender and John Dabois, Town Clerk, F M Masters.

Broad Top—Judge of Election Thomas M Long; Inspectors M A Hunter and David Young, Supervisors, Wm Foster and Wilson Johnson; Constable, Henry Simons; School Directors, C W Ashcom, Wm Murray and Jacob Rinard; Assessor Samuel Evans; Auditor O G McCrellis; Township Clerk, James Kincaid.

Coaldale Bor.—Chief Burgess, J M Lehman; Assistant Burgess, G D Knee; Councilmen, J A Green, W B Green, John Green and G W Figard; Constable, A. W. Swoope; High Constable, Jonathan Brindle; School Directors, G. D. Knee, J. M. Lehman and A. W. Swoope; Street Commissioner, John Green.

Cumb. Valley—Constable, W. G. Huster; Judge of Election, Joseph Brant; Inspectors, Thos Elliot and John W. Poele; Supervisors, Geo. Bortz and John Hite; School Directors, B. T. Valentine, F. C. Morgart and William Mason; Assessor, J. B. Whip; Auditor, Thos Fisher; Township Clerk, W. W. Laney.

Colerain—Constable, John Ressler; Judge of Election, John Dreaning; Inspectors, B. F. Diehl and J. H. Cessna; Assessor, Josiah Shoemaker; Supervisors, James Rollins and Josiah Diehl; School Directors, Josiah Whetstone and J. A. Corle; Auditor, G. W. Barclay; Township Clerk, Daniel Beegel.

Harrison—Constable, J. J. Powell and H. B. Wertz, a tie; Judge of Election, John Mullen Assessor, M. C. Metzgar; Inspectors Daniel Showman and Joseph Elder; School Directors, Daniel Earnest and Wm Egolf; Supervisors, Joseph Fisher and Jesse Burke, Auditor, Josiah Hoffman; Township Clerk Shannon Brandt.

Hopewell—Judge of Elections James Piper; Inspectors, Alexander Davis and Francis Grove; Supervisors, Joseph Gates and Jacob Hamm; Constable, John Gates; Assessor, John Gates; School Directors, James Piper and John B. Fluck; Justice of the Peace, James Fink; Auditor, W. H. H. Dasher.

Juniata—Constable, John Zeller; Assessor, John Garber; Inspectors, Michael Hillegas and Henry Otto; Judge of Election, T. A. Burns; Supervisors, Thomas Spicer and Andrew Warner; School Directors, Casper Stroup, John Corley and George Gardill; Auditor, J. H. Hillegas; Township Clerk, John F. Kegg.

Liberty—Judge of Election, Amos Evans; Inspectors, John A. White and David Berkstresser; School Directors, David Kensinger and John B. Zook; Supervisors, Samuel Bollinger and Henry Kensinger; Constable, Jacob Kensinger; Assessor, Jacob Kensinger; Auditor, George Fluke.

Londonderry—Judge of Election, Nathan Shafer; Inspectors, Jesse Burket and Jesse M. Lowry; Supervisors, Nicholas Burket and Daniel J. Miller; Justice of the Peace, Jacob L. Albright and James C. Devore; School Directors, Cornelius Devore and Henry Miller; Assessor, William Kellerman; Constable, George W. Beales; Auditor, Abraham Carpenter; Township Clerk, Francis T. Burket.

Monroe—Justice of the Peace, James Carnell; Constable, John Weimer; Judge of Election, Phillip Barkman; Inspectors, Henry Markle and Daniel Miller; Supervisors, John Pennell and George Steckman; Assessor, H. P. Williams; School Directors, Nicholas Snyder, D. J. Morris and Abraham Rice; Auditor, Henry Snider; Township Clerk, Daniel Swartzwelder.

Napier—Judge of Election, John A. Burns; Inspectors, Wm. Crisman and Ab. Dennison; Constable, George H. King; Supervisors, Hugh Kinton and John McGrew; School Directors, William Rock and James Sill; Auditor, 2 years, George H. Sleek, Auditor 3 years, Solomon Egolf; Assessor, Robert Douglas; Township Clerk, John Miller.

Providence E.—Constable, Jacob Chamberlain; Judge of Election, Samuel Frazy; Inspectors, Philip Clark and John College; Assessor, John L. Davis; Supervisors, Stephen Sigle and Leonard Griffin; School Directors, J. C. Calhoun and Jacob Roush; Auditor, M. J. Jackson; Township Clerk, William Whetstone.

Snake Spring—Judge of Election, Andrew Mortimore; Inspectors, William Deatrick and Michael Lutz; Justice of the Peace, George Smouse, Jr.; Supervisors, James Jamison and Sebastian Fœtter; School Directors, Joseph Mortimore, Thomas Stapleton, Aaron Whetstone, Wm. Forney and Wm. Harcleroad; Assessor, H. W. Reed; Auditor, Henry Smouse; Constable, George Shearer.

Schellsburg Bor.—Judge of Election, Thomas Mansfield; Inspectors, Geo W Darr and J J Lukens; Constable, Isaac; Darr School Directors, Jon A Burns and A P Hamaker; Supervisers, Jacob Dull and Geo. Culp; Chief Burgess, James Z Frazier; Councilmen, Jeremiah E Black, Eli Reninger, Edmund Garlinger, Samuel Corle and W A B Clark; High Constable, Geo. J Rock; Auditor, John S Schell; Assessor, John A Snively, Town Clerk, D W Mullin.

Rainsburg Bor.—Constable H W Ressler; Burgess, J W Hughes; Councilmen, J A Gump, S Williams, Levi Kegg, J A Robbins and B F Gump; School Directors, B Sheely, A B James, P M McLellan, John McLellan and W M Skinner; Supervisors, Geo Bortz.

Providence W.—Constable Joseph Weaverling; Supervisors, Jacob Whetstone, W H Avy; Judge of Election, W H Allen; Inspectors, W W Spurks and Wesley Osborne: Assessor, John C Sparks; Auditor, Daniel Sams; School Directors, Alex. Clark, John S Morris, Joseph Whetstone and Joseph Fisher.

Union—Justice of the Peace, W B Lambright; Constable, Jeremiah Clark; Judge of Election, Paul S Mock; Inspectors, Peter Imler and Charles D Beegle: Supervisors, Wm Carn and Samuel Mock; School Directors, Samuel Shafer and Michael Feather, Assessor Alexander Ickes; Auditor, Alex. Shimer,

Woodbury M.—Justice of the Peace, Jacob Brenneman; Constable, Jos. T Barkley; Judge of Election, Philip Bassler; Inspectors, E Mentzer, John C Miller, Assessor, Rinard Replogle; School Directors, Wm Simpson, Adam Ullery and Cyrus Over; Supervisors, John Longnecker and Jacop Carper; Auditors, John Keith and Moses Detyler; Township Clerk, George S Potter.

Saxton Bor.—Chief Burgess, John McKillips; Assistant Burgess, John McCaffry; Councilmen, N Hyssong, J A Raum, F M Amos, S S Fluck and John Harris; School Directors, John Fulton and E H Turneer Judge of Election, C S Faxon; Inspectors, John Harris and Joseph Rodkey; Justice of the Peace, J L Prince; Constable, Mark H Harris; Assessor, E H Turner; Auditor, Alfred Fulton.

Woodbury S.—Judge of Election, John Jordan; Inspectors, G M Bayer and A J Price; Constable, Daniel Jordan; Supervisors, Job Ditmer and Samuel Working; School Directors, Isaac Replogle and O S Over.

St. Clairsville Bor.—Judge of Election Abram Corle; Inspectors, John Beckley and Isaac C Miller, Justice of the Peace, D A Plank; Constable, T W Sleek: Chief Burgess, R H Beckley; Councilmen, James Sill, John K Sours and John B Amick; School Directors, S R Shimer and G F Ake; Assessor, G B Amick; Auditor, Wm Beam.

St. Clair—Justice of the Peace, Isaac Morris; Constable, John Wickes; Judge of Election, John Whetstone; Inspectors, Thomas B Smith and B H Walker; Supervisors, Henry Claycomb and Isaac A Cuppet; School Directors, Solomon Shrador and Michael Miller; Assessor, John Q Adams; Auditor, A J Griffith.

Southampton—Constable, Jas Northcraft; Judge of Election, Francis Donahoe; Inspectors, Amos Collins and Geo Tewell; Assessor, Wm Adams; School Directors, Wesley Perdew and Thomas Leasure; Supervisors, Joseph Bowman and Elijah Shipley; Auditor, Alfred Northcraft.

No Health Without Vigor.

The wear and tear of life tells upon us all more or less. What are we but machines? The vital principal is the motive power that keeps the human engine in motion; but as beams, pistons, connection pipes, condensers and boilers wear out so do organs, muscles, tissues and all the compound parts of that marvellous piece of work called MAN.

The mechanism of the body requires to be repaired and strengthened just as much as the mechanism employed to grind corn, or spin cotton, or weave cloth. Steam cannot drive a broken shaft, or impel a drum or a wheel that is out of gear; neither can the vital force act through a paralyzed limb, or an inert organ.

ARE YOU WEARING OUT? Do you feel that any one of your organs—your stomach, liver, bowels, nervous system, or any other essential part of your organization, falters in its work? If so, repair the damage with the most powerful, yet harmless, of invigorants, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Remember that debility is the "Beginning of the End"—that the climax of all weakness is a universal paralysis of the system, and that such paralysis is the immediate precursor of DEATH.

Don't wait for disease to commit is ravages before you commence the strengthening process. Keep the whole body in a vigorous condition by *preventing*, as far as possible, the inroads of decay. Repair the waste of nature with nature's best tonic—HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful billet article—superior to Cologne and at half the cost. 2

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Prices are well maintained, with sales of 600 barrels, including extras at $9@9 75; Northwestern extra family at $10@11 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio at $11@12 25, and fancy at $13@15. Rye flour is steady at $9. Prices of corn meal are nominal. Wheat comes in strong and commands full prices, with sales of 1600 bush good red at $2 80@2 85. Some holders ask more. Rye is taken on arrival at $1 90. Corn is steady; yellow at $1 2; Western mixed at $1 18, No. 2 at $1 16@1 17. Oats are firm at 90c.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Flour dull and declined 5@10c; sales 6,000 bbls. State at $9 10@11, Ohio $10@13, Western $9 10@10 40, Southern, $9 80@14 50, California, $12 25@13. Wheat dull. Corn dull and declined 1c; sales 29,000 bushels at $1 21@1 22½. Oats quiet at 85½. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $25 87½. Lard firm at 16½c@17.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—Flour is active and unchanged. Wheat is unchanged. Corn is strong; white at $1 11; yellow at $1 18@1 19. Oats are firm at 88@90c. Rye is steady at 80c. Mess pork is quiet at $25 75@26. Lard is quiet at 17c. Bacon is active; rib sides at 15½c; clear rib sides at 16½c; shoulders 13½c; hams at 18@20c.

DIED.

March 30, in Bedford tp., ADAM HELTZEL, aged 20 years, 11 mos. and 16 days.

At Chaneysville, March 25, 1868, FRANKLIN, eldest son of Hezekiah O'Neal, aged 11 years, 9 months and 17 days.

On March 16, 1868, at Spring Mills, Bedford county, of scarlet fever, EMORY DRAPER, son of J. A. Trout, aged 4 years, 6 months and 5 days.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against hunting, fishing, &c. upon any of my land, as I am determined to enforce the law against all such offenders. (apl0.3t) HENRY MOSER.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing or in any way negotiating for a promissory note given by me to —— Watsell, about the 25th of February, A. D. 1868, as I will not pay the same unless compelled by law. apl3:3t MICHAEL RITCHEY.

NOTICE.—An application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania for the pardon of Wm Chisholm, lately convicted and sent to the penitentiary from this county. G. H. SPANG,
E. F. KERR,
Bedford, March 30.-3t Att'ys for prisoner.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—All persons are hereby notified against hunting, fishing, gathering nuts, berries, &c., or otherwise tressPassing upon our premises, will be dealt with by law without respect to person. W. B. GILSON,
apl3:3t S. CARNEY.

WANTED—An Agent in this County for the *NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.* This is the oldest Mutual Organization in the country. Handsome compensation given. Address
STROUD & MARSTON, General Agents,
April2:6t No. 32 North Fifth St., Phila.

MAXWELL KINKEAD,
WITH
CHARLES HENDERSON & SON,
(ESTABLISHED 1838.)
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 412 Market st., above 4th,
mar27;3m PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at the office of DURBORROW & LUTZ, until the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, for the digging of a foundation, adjoining the Mengel House, 35 feet by 53 and 7 feet in depth, to be completed on or before the 15th of May, A. D. 1868. Proposals will be received at the same time and place for the delivery of 150 to 200 perches of building stone for foundation walls.
G. H. SPANG,
apl3 DURBORROW & LUTZ.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Guardian of the minor children of JACOB DIBERT, deceased, will expose and sell at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868, the following valuable real estate:

A TRACT OF LAND in Bedford township, adjoining Wm. Hammond, Rachel and Sarah Kauffman, Adam Shaffer and others, containing 117 acres; having a two story Log House and Double Log Barn, and an apple orchard thereon. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.
April 3:4t WM PHILLIPS, Guardian.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, PA., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug3, '64:tf.

CALL AND SETTLE.
Those knowing themselves indebted to me either by Book Account or Note, will please call and settle the same without delay, as I am in need of money. mar20.3t A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

DREER'S *WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS*, and a full assortment of Spades, Spading Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, &c. &c., can be bought at HARTLEY & METZGER'S very low for cash. mr20tf

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2, 1866

TWO FARMS
AT PRIVATE SALE
IN MORRISON'S COVE.

The proprietor of the following lands having concluded to remove to Missouri, has determined to sell his farms in Morrison's Cove, at private sale. The undersigned therefore offer to the public the following splendid farms, viz: 1st.

THE "JOHN HOFFMAN" FARM

located in Middle Woodberry township, on the Turnpike leading from Pattonsville to Woodberry, containing

111 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

of which about 100 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the remaining eleven acres are covered with

SPLENDID TIMBER,

with a large two story
LOG FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,
a large DOUBLE BANK BARN, and all necessary out-buildings thereon erected. Also, a tenant house. There is an Orchard of

CHOICE FRUIT TREES,

said to be one of the best in the Cove, thereon. There is also a Spring of most excellent water at the door, while the Meadow branch of Yellow Creek runs across the farm, passing within a few rods of the buildings.

2. THE "MICHAEL KEAGY" FARM,

situate in "Hickory Bottom," said township, containing

EIGHTY-THREE ACRES,

more or less, of which Sixty-Eight acres are cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, and the balance consists of most excellent TIMBER LAND. The improvements are a story and a half

FRAME COTTAGE HOUSE,

A DOUBLE LOG BANK BARN,

and all other necessary out-buildings. There are

TWO SPLENDID ORCHARDS

of choice fruit upon this tract, which seldom fail. There is also a Spring of never failing water at the door.

Both these farms consist of the best lime-stone land in Morrison's Cove, and are in the highest state of cultivation.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
apl3 Bedford, Pa.

REMOVED
TO THE
COLONADE BUILDING.

MILLER & BOWSER,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE
COLONADE BUILDING,

and offer great bargains in all kinds of goods in order to reduce their stock before making spring purchases. They have on hand

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices. Feed and Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

TERMS—Cash, notes or products. apl3 68

LIST OF GRAND JURORS drawn for April term, 4th Monday, 27th day, A. D. 1868.

William Hartley, *Foreman.*
Bedford Tp: Samuel B. Amos, Jacob Wolf, Thomas Hughes.
Broad Top: John C. Figard,
Bloody Run: Wilson L. Weeks,
Cumberland Valley: John Deremer,
Hopewell: John Gates, Alexander Davis,
Londonderry: John J. Wolford,
Napier: George Mowry,
Providence E: Simon Nycum, John M. Vanhorn, John W. Sams,
Providence W: John P. Weaverling, George Baughman,
Snake Spring: Asa S. Stuckey, Harrison Hartley,
St. Clair: Thomas W. McCreary,
Schellsburg: Jeremiah E. Black,
Union: John T. Christ,
Woodberry M: James M. Snowden, Robert Ralston,
Woodberry S: John Burger,

PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.

Bedford Borough: Thomas M. Lynch, Reuben W. Cook, Andrew Middleton,
Bedford Tp: John Todd. David R. Earnest, John Bender,
Bloody Run: John C. Black, W. T. Grove,
Cumberland Valley: Albert Smith, Thomas Fisher,
Colerain: David Diehl of J., Josiah Ott,
Hopewell: John W. Kay,
Harrison: Valentine V. Wertz,
Juniata: John Sides, Thomas Spicer,
Londonderry: Cornelius Devore,
Monroe: James Shaw, Job S. Akers,
Napier: B. F. Williams,
Providence E: Noah Foor, Harrison Brison,
St. Clair: Thomas Johnes, Henry B. Mock, Jacob Beckley, Thaddeus Hoenstine,
Saxton: Tobias Snyder,
Southampton: John Johnson, Westley Bennet,
Union: W. W. Lamborne, Samuel Shaffer, Wm. M. Hancock, William C. Robison, Joseph Ickes,
Woodberry M: Jacob Brenneman, Wm. G. Reininger,
Woodberry S: Joseph B. Noble, Charles L. Buck.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 11th day of Febuary, A. D. 1868.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Attest: Jury Commissioners.
JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk. April3

TRIAL LIST for April Term, 1868,
(27th day.)

Jas Garlick vs. Abraham Garlick.
Ellen C. Dare vs Jane Kinton.
S S Fluck et al vs Abel Putt.
David Heidler vs H. & B. M. R. R. & C. Co.
Riddlesburg C. & I. Co. vs. Broadtop C. & I. Co.
Robt Steckman vs Jas. Williams et al.
Wm. Hartley vs. Sam'l M. Barclay.
Eliz. Beeler vs. Augustus Greenawalt.
John Cessna vs. Jonathan Bowser.
Fredaline Smith et al vs Alex. Fletcher.
Certified March 30th, 1868.
ap3 O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

THE *SIR JOHN FRANKLIN OR CHAMBERSBURG COOKING STOVE.*—This celebrated stove is now offered to the public by HARTLEY & METZGAR, Agents for Bedford county, who have on hand a full supply for wood or coal. mar20tf

TREASURER'S SALE of Unseated Lands and Town Lots in Bedford county.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th of March, 1817, and the 20th of March, 1831, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the county, state, school, bounty and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, (8th day,) for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

apr3 I. MENGEL, Treasurer.

					Taxes.
			BROADTOP.		
55	acres,		Wm. A. Gray		1 90
440	do	23	perches, James Patton		6 80
440	do	130	do do do		14 20
175	do	131	do do do		7 10
58	do	44	do do do		2 63
63	do		Jacob Meyers		7 88
30	do		Lewis T. Watson		12 45
372	do		Samuel L. Tobias		28 84
205	do		Newin & Marshall		66 48
289	do		Eph. Foster & W. P. Schell		7 23
14	do		James Figard		80
296	do	129	do James Razor		2 10
405	do		Ulrich Danner		3 43
5	do		Aaron Evans		46
60	do		Wm. Figard		22 75
2	do		Andersan Lewis & Evans		1 25
110	do	150	do James Patton		5 70
393	do	197	do James Patton		5 53
76	do		Wm. Anderson's heirs		38 39
60	do		Hunting'n & B T R R Co		1 17
250	do		do do		58 89
135	do		John McCandles		18 38
90	do		Rev. P. E. Phelps		29 65
120	do		Phillips & Russell		77 62
119	do		James Patton		6 25
165	do		do do		8 99
100	do		Naomi Fisher		31 20
135	do		John W. Whitney		110 39
50	do		do do		40 75
30	do		do do		24 45
164	do		Jno. Devereux part Jno, Belt		16 20
70	do	145	do Wm. M. Hall & James Figard undivided half		13
150	do		Jas. Entriken Dunlap tract		20 59
			COLERAIN TOWNSHIP.		
3	do		Andrew Kyhock		48
427	do		Arthur Brown		96
50	do		Philip Diehl		36
			HARRISON TOWNSHIP.		
412½	do		Daniel Hinklin		9 04
349	do		John Tinman		7 71
453	do		Joseph Gardner		1 70
42	do	56	do Barly & Lyons		60
75	do		Andrew P. Miller		1 48
			HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.		
200	do		John Corly		90
150	do		James Howard		63
191½	do		Michael Sipe		45
404	do		Richard Moans		1 10
420	do		John Cheney		1 10
404	do		Joseph Moanes		1 25
409½	do		Samuel Moans		2 88
424	do	35	do Alexander Moans		2 90
192	do		Timothy Moans		1 15
200	do	54	do Israel Moans		1 08
196	do	50	do Zachariah Moans		83
222	do		Elizabeth Piper		1 15
212	do	20	do John Boyd		53
216	do	60½	do Isabella Davis		58
220½	do		William Piper		53
238	do	2	do John Hardine		63
221	do		Ignatius Hardine		53
434	do	125	do James Wilson		53
425	do		George F. Alberti		70
213	do		Joseph Lancaster		45
402	do	57	do Stephen Moans		1 25
240	do		Peter Shaw		75
200	do		Wm. Nicholas		63
25	do		Milligan & Benedict		20
9	do		Putterbaugh's heirs		15
402	do		Francis Johnson		1 43
143	do		Wm. Lane		45
365	do		Daniel Montgomery		1 13
324	do		Alex Johnson		98
368	do		George Hinish		1 09
286	do		Wm. Foster		88
75	do		Robert Montgomery		23
400	do		Isaac Cavan		2 04
400	do		Margaret Cavan		1 80
			JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.		
30	do		Nicholas Knouff		9
			LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.		
464	do		Peter Bush		1 02
250	do		Jacob Bush		78
200

Farm, Garden & Household.

CARE AND ATTENTION.

In many operations of the farm it is the care given, the watchful attention bestowed that warrants success—the particular time at which a job is done—if so be it is done well and receives after attention—is certainly a secondary matter. True, there may be a period when certain operations will be much surer to succeed than if performed at another time—and the more favorable conditions the farmer can take advantage of the better, but in no case is the care to which we have alluded to be set aside and regarded as of no account simply because the operation was, according to the books, performed at the right season of the year. "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," and most farm work well done, and well taken care of will generally succeed if performed at almost any season of the year.

In no business with which we are acquainted, will attention to details pay a better return, and in none is it more neglected than upon the farm. What merchant, manufacturer, or mechanic, having capital invested in his business; and desiring to make it pay the best return, would not be deemed grossly improvident if he paid no more attention to the minute matters of his business than the great majority of farmers do, and would it not be expected he would fail? Farmers plant seeds and trees, care for them but imperfectly, and are disappointed if they do not have a large crop. Would the merchant or manufacturer expect to make money if he purchased articles, and through his own negligence allowed them to waste and become valueless upon his hands? But for the kindliness and forbearance of our 'mother earth,' the crops consigned to her, would, with the ill care so often bestowed, return again to the farmer but the seed sown, which in many instances is as much as he deserves.

When will the lesson be learned and practised by all who call themselves farmers? that good care and attention bestowed alike to soil, animals and crops, is sure to bring a more than tenfold reward, and go far towards making up the deficiencies of an unfavorable season, and perhaps the effects of the wrong time of performing the operation. Without ~~this care, do the work~~ whenever the best time occurs, success will be impossible.—*Maine Farmer.*

POULTRY MANURE—HOW TO SAVE AND USE IT.—Poultry manure, one of the most valuable fertilizers made upon the farm, is too often allowed to go to waste. The hens and turkeys roost upon trees, under the shed, in the wagon-house, or wherever it happens. To save the manure, these birds must be taught to roost in one place. Turkeys readily take to elevated poles near the house or barn, and these should always be provided for them. Sweep up their droppings every few days, and put in a box or barrel, and keep dry. Hens will roost under cover, and a hen-house should always be one of the farm buildings. The floor, if not of boards in a loft, should be such that it can be cleaned easily and frequently. It is well to keep plaster or dried peat under the fowls. Put the sweepings in old barrels as fast as they accumulate. In a dry state they will keep a long time without much loss. It is customary to mix these droppings with wood ashes, without much attention to definite proportions, at the time of planting, and drop them in the hill for corn and potatoes. If care is taken to keep the seed from contract with the manure, they produce very satisfactory results. But this is not the best way of using it. Two or three weeks before planting mix the contents of the barrels with about three times their bulk of moist loam or peat under cover. When the mass is well heated, shovel it over, and mix with it as much more loam or peat, and let it lie until wanted. This may be worked into beds prepared for garden seeds, or dropped, a handful to the hill, for field crops, and it will always tell a good story at harvest time.

LIME AROUND APPLE TREES.—The Cincinnati *Inquirer* says: "We have known some farmers make it a regular practice for a succession of years to throw caustic lime around their apple trees in the spring and summer. We once noticed that a tree standing in the immediate vicinity of our dwelling had all at once put forth with renewed energy, and we were at loss for some time to define the cause. On examination we found that a quantity of lime, which had accidently been spilled, and rendered worthless by becoming mixed with the refuse on the stable floor, had been thrown at the foot and around the tree, and to this, as the principal cause, we immediately accredited the revivescence and renewed fructification of the tree.

Taking the hint from the incident, we purchased twelve casks of lime, and applied half a bushel to each of the trees in our orchard, and found that it produced immediate beneficial effects. Not the health of the tree only, but the quality of the fruit also was greatly improved. This application will be especially beneficial in soils where there is a redundancy of vegetable matter. We would advise our farmers in some places, especially in new forest lands recently cleared, and on low lands, to make trial of this experiment and see whether it is not deserving of the high recommendation it secures."

HULLED CORN.—The old-fashioned hulled corn is prepared as follows: To make lye enough for three quarts of corn, take about 4 quarts of ashes and boil them an hour in about 8 quarts of water. Hard wood ashes are best. After the ashes have settled, turn off the lye, which will be about six quarts. Put the corn into the lye and boil three hours, or until the hulls begin to come off freely. Then take out the corn, put it into cold water and boil again. Keep boiling and changing the water until it is perfectly clear, rubbing the corn with the hands as the water is poured off, to clean off the hulls. The water will need to be changed a half dozen times or more. This will remove all the lye and make the corn white and soft. It is now ready for use and will keep in cold weather several weeks. It is fried with salt pork gravy and makes a nice dish. It is also warmed up and eaten with milk, or like hominy, with syrup. The white dent corn of the South is the best for this purpose. Potash lye is sometimes used, but does not leave the corn so white.

O I C.

IT IS THE BEST CHANCE ever offered agents! One or two day's time will secure a good Sewing Machine, Watch, Silk Dress, Revolver, or some other article of equal value, Free of Cost! Agents wanted every where, male and female, for the best One Dollar Pawnbroker's Sale in the country.

Send for a circular.

S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
Jan.3-m3 36 Hanover, Street, Boston, Mas

Humorous.

CONUNDRUMS.—When is a hen most likely to hatch?

When she is in earnest. (In her nest.)

What did the feather when it first sprouted say to the duck?

I'm *down* on you this time.

Why is a man who makes additions to false rumors, like one who has confidence in all that is told?

Because he *relies* on all he hears.

AN enraged man tears his hair; but an enraged woman tears her husband's.

BY a fashionable young married woman: The latest thing out—my husband—*Punch.*

"I WONDER what makes my eyes so weak?" said a fop to a gentleman. "They are in a weak place," replied the latter.

WHY is a rooster standing on a fence like a silver half-dollar? Because it is head on one ide and tail on the other.

IT is good to respect ancient foundations, sbut we are not on that account, to neglect founding something in our turn.

Someboy says "a wife should be like a roasted lamb—tender and nicely dressed," A scamp adds, "and without any sauce."

Dick, the groom, who is a connoisseur in wines, prefers still hocks when he is cleaning the horse's heels.

Why is an 'heir apparent' to a throne like an umbrella in dry weather? Because he's ready for the next reign.

TEACH your children to be honest because it is right so to be; let sinners inculcate the quasi religious proverb of honesty being the best policy.

"WHY did Joseph's brethren cast him into a pit?" asked a school teacher of his class. 'Because,, said a young lady, "they thought it a good opening for a young man."

Mrs. Partington has been reading the health officer's weekly reports, and thinks that "Total" must be an awful malignant disease, since as many die of it as all the rest put together.

"I hope, my little daughter," I said one morning, "that you will be able to control your little temper to-day." "Yes, mamma; and I hope you will be able to controll your big temper."

"YOU would not take me for twenty!" said a young lady to her partner, while dancing, a few evenings ago. "Then what would you take me for?" "For better or for worse," replied he.

"I DON'T like to patronize this line," said a culprit to a hangman, who was adjusting the noose around his neck. "Oh never mind this once," replied the hangman; "it will soon suspend its operation."

A CYNICAL old bachelor, who firmly believes that all women have something to say on all subjects, recently asked a female friend, "Well, madam, what do *you* hold on this question of female suffrage?" To him the lady responded calmly, "Sir I hold my tongue."

AN old gentleman was sitting upon the bank of a river, fishing most patiently. Suddenly a vicious little dog stole up behind him and gave him a spiteful snap through his pantaloons. "Whew!" exclaimed the old fisherman; "I've got a bite at last!"

A YOUNG lady possessing more vanity than personal charms, remarked, in a jesting tone, but with an earnest glance, "she travelled on her good looks." A rejected lover being present remarked he "could now account for her never being far away from home."

DIGBY sat for a long time very attentively considering a cane seat chair. At length he said, "I wonder what fellow took enough pains to find all them holes and put the straw around 'em."

AN old lady, who pretends to "know all about it," says the only way to prevent steamboat explosions is to make the engineers "bile their water on shore." In her opinion, "all the bustin, is done by cooking the steam on board the boat."

A NEW idea with regard to weddings has been invented in Connecticut. A citizen of that State announces that his golden wedding will come off just thirty years from now, and offers a liberal discount on any presents his friends then design to make him.

MAN is like a snowball. Leave him laying in idleness against the sunny fence of prosperity, and all good that is in him melts like butter; but kick him around and he gathers strength with every successive revolution until he grows into an avalanche. To succeed you must keep moving.

INSULTING.—The Columbia *Chronicle* says: As a thin man was recently walking up from Greenville depot, he found himself pertinaciously followed by a ferocious "dorg." Not liking the eye of the beast, the traveler asked a boy, "what that hungry looking hound was following him for?"

"Own't say, certain, stranger," was the impudent reply of the youngster, but I reckon he takes you for a "bone."

PHILOSOPHICAL,—A student under examination, who was asked the different effects of heat and cold, replied:

"Heat expands and cold contracts."

"Quite right, can you give me an example?"

"Yes, sir: in summer, which is hot, the days are long; but in winter, which is cold, the days are short!"

PRINTERS' devils are generally great ladies men, notwithstanding they have a very bad name. Some time ago one of those hard named fellows and his lady-love were taking an evening stroll and as they were walking along chatting briskly upon the numerous topics of the day, she suddenly caught his hand, and looking smilingly into his face, asked: "Do you know why I cannot get religion?" "No, my dear, I do not." "It is because I love the devil."

A lovely girl stepped into a store to buy a pair of mits.

'How much are they?'

'Why,' said the gallant and impudent clerk lost, in gazing on sparkling eyes and ruby lips 'you may have them for a kiss.'

'A greed.' said the young lady, pocketing the mits, while her eyes spoke daggers, 'and, as I see that you give credit here, charge it on your books, and collect it the best way you can.' And so saying, she hastily tripped out.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Thursday, Oct. 16, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom	Mail.		STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
LE4.40	LE 7.50		Huntingdon,	AR9.30	AR4.17
5.02	8.10		McConnellstown	9.08	3.37
5.14	8.22		Pleasant Grove,	8.58	3.49
5.31	8.38		Marklesburg,	8.38	3.30
5.50	8.53		Coffee Run,	8.23	3.15
6.00	9.01		Rough & Ready	8.13	3.08
6.10	9.12		Cove,	8.58	2.54
6.20	9.16		Fisher's Summit	7.53	2.50
AR6.38	AR 9.33 / LE 9.40		Saxton,	LE7.35	LE2.35 / AR2.26
	10.00		Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.08		Hopewell,		2.00
	10.24		Piper's Run,		1.44
	10.42		Tatesville,		1.19
	10.55		Bloody Run,		1.07
	AR 11.05		Mount Dallas.		LE 1.00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE6.40	LE 9.50		Saxton,	AR 7.50	AR2.30
6.55	10.05		Coalmont,	7.15	2.15
7.00	10.10		Crawford,	7.10	2.10
AR7.15	AR 10.20		Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 7.05	LE2.05

Oct 15:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At a Court of Quarter Sessions held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 10th day of Feb'y, A. D. 1868, the recommendation of the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of said county, was read and filed setting forth: "That the building now occupied as the Poor House of said county, is totally insufficient for the sheltering and protection of the poor. That a new poor house should be erected as provided by the Act of Assembly, approved the 17th April, 1866. That the present poor house property is not desirable for the purposes for which it is now used, and recommending that said property be sold, and, that, in lieu of it, a farm of from seventy-five to one hundred acres of good land be purchased, upon which the poor house above recommended shall be erected," &c.

Whereupon the Court referred the same to the Grand Jury, who, on the 12th day of Feb'y, A.D. 1868, made the following return and endorsement upon said recommendation: "This recommendation approved by the Grand Jury, except that in the opinion of the Grand Jury, the farm to be purchased should not contain less than one hundred and twenty-five acres."

Now, March 7, 1868, the Court appoint Wm. M. Hall, Esq., Auditor to take testimony, find facts and make report &c.

Witness my hand and official seal at Bedford the same day. O. E. SHANNON, Clerk. [L.S.]

Pursuant to the above appointment I will meet in the Grand Jury Room on THURSDAY, the 16th day of April prox., all parties who may desire to be heard. The investigation will embrace:

1st. An examination of the receipts and expenditures of the present property with a view to determine whether it is profitable or the reverse.

2nd. Proposals for the purchase of the entire property; also for the Mill and Miller's house separately.

3rd. Offers of suitable farms, stating the price, number of acres, locality, with a full description.

4th. I invite plans with estimate of cost of a suitable building, with all the modern improvements, for the sheltering and maintaining one hundred poor persons—said building to be erected on the present or at any other locality proposed. No plan to be paid for unless ultimately adopted by the County Commissioners.

Sealed proposals to purchase or to sell may be sent to me or to J. W. DICKERSON, Attorney for Bedford county, at any time before the day of meeting. WILLIAM MACLAY&HALL,
mar20:3 tuditor.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.

A FAMILY AND AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL, devoted to choice Literature, including Poetry, Novelettes, Tales, and Moral and Entertaining Reading, generally. The Novelettes, Tales, Poetry, etc., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

Agriculture and Horticulture, embracing Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, etc. Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry. This portion of the *Germantown Telegraph* is alone worth the price of subscription.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.—The same industry, care, and discrimination in gathering and preparing the stirring events of the day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features and given such universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demands of the public.

TERMS.—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum. No orders received without the cash, and all subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for. Specimen numbers sent. Address
PHILIP R. FREAS, Editor and Proprietor,
mar20 Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

WALL PAPER.

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Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
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INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
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CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

FOUNDED BY REV. JOHN LYON, 1859.

FREDERICK WOODS, Principal.

A first-class school for the instruction of youth of both sexes in a classical and English education, including Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and the ordinary English branches.

Terms moderate. Students from a distance can obtain board in town at reasonable rates.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. King,	John P. Reed,
Hon. J. F Hartley,	H. Nicodemus,
Wm. Hartley,	R. B. Lewis,
O. E. Shannon,	C. N. Hickok,
W. H. Watson, M. D.,	Geo. Blymyer,
B. F. Harry, M. D.,	G. D. Shuck,
Sam'l L. Russell,	C. Colfelt,
Jacob Reed,	Ross Anderson, M. D.
B. F. Myers,	John Lutz,
	William Lyon.

jan10:3m.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,
By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS
inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED
to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

MARRIAGE CERTIFCATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

HARDWARE.

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS.

AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON

The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by

FRESH PURCHASES

in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest

CASH PRICES,

or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Everything in the Hardware line, such as

CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET.

AND

SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS,

CROSS CUT AND SAW MILL SAWS,

GRINDSTONES, AND FIXTURES,

SADDLERY of all kinds

NAILS,

by the kegg or pound,

WAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON,

NAIL ROD, DOUBLE AND SINGLE

SHEAR, BLISTER AND CAST STEEL,

HORSE SHOES, by the kegg or small quantities,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES,

CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap,

the very best POCKET KNIVES,

PORTMONIES AND POCKET BOOKS,

SILVER TEA AND TABLE

SPOONS in setts.

BRITANIA WARE

in setts, trays, &c.

PAINTS, OILS,

AND VARNISHES,

Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter' Bed-Cords, and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Rip Leather, &c. Also,

VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,

Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first class Hardware store.

Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by," we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuence of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.

THOMAS M. LYNCH.

Nov.1:3mo.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A CHEAP FARM.

The subscribers take pleasure in offering a farm in Liberty township, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, within one mile of Saxton, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, of which thirty-five are cleared and under good fence, and in an excellent state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered. The improvements are a GOOD TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, with a cellar under it, and a small frame Barn. There is an excellent young orchard of choice fruit on it. We will sell this property and give possession on the first day of April, A. D. 1868, for **$1100** CASH. This is a rare opportunity indeed. Any person wishing a cheap farm will find this the best offer that has been submitted for a long time.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
eb21tf Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

A SPLENDID SITUATION FOR A PAYSICIAN

A MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION.

A Physician wishing to retire from practice offers his location and property for sale. The property consists of a modern constructed building containing eight large rooms, kitchen, cellar and a good well of water at the door. Two lots planted in fruit trees and grape vines, handsomely situated in one of the most thriving towns in the Southern part of the State, with a good established practice. Any young Physician wishing to locate permanently, would do well to look at this location. The property will be sold for less than cost and on easy terms. Price $2,200. Apply to
Jan3,68tf DURBORROW & LUTZ.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85 range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

The undersigned has opened in Shaffer's building, Juliana street, a NEW

BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

He flatters himself that he will be able to sel

CHEAPER

than any other person engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STANDARD POETRY,
POPULAR NOVELS,

Also HYMN BOOKS for all Denominations,

EPISCOPAL-PRAYER BOOKS, MISSALS, &c.

CHILDREN'S

Story Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc.

His stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Embraces Osgood's Series of Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brook's Arithmetics, Davie's Algebra, Kaub's Speller, and all books used in the Common Schools of Bedford County; also COPY-BOOKS, of all kinds.

STATIONERY!

of every description at lowest prices, will be found at his store, including Fools-cap, plain and ruled, Ledger Cap, Letter Cap, Bill Paper, Commercial Note, Ladies' Note, ENVELOPES of all kinds and sizes, Plain and Fancy, Fine White Wove, etc., etc. STEEL PENS, Pen-Holders, Slates and Slate Pencils of all numbers, Ink-Stands of the most Beautiful and Convenient designs, and INKS of the best quality at the lowest prices.

Also a large assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, Plain and Fancy Soaps, SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCOES, Cigars, Pen-knives, PERFUMERY, etc. A speciality will be made of the PICTURE DEPARTMENT.—Fine Large Portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson and other distinguished Americans, Fancy Pictures, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Picture Frames, &c., &c., will be always kept on hand. Porte Monnaies, Pocket-Books, handsome Porte-Folioes, etc. Violins, Accordeons and other Musical Instruments, Checker-Boards, Chess-Men, etc.

Hoping to meet the patronage of the public, he has selected his stock with great care, and is bound to sell cheap to all who will give him a call. JOHN KEEFFE.

Bedford, Dec. 13th, 1867.—tf

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

B. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Take pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have moved the Bedford CLOTHING EMPORIUM to Shuck's Old Stand, one door west of the Washington House, where they have opened the largest stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

ever brought to Bedford, and consisting in parts of

OVER COATS,

DRESS COATS,

BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,

to match.

They have also a good assortment of

ARMY CLOTHING

at very low prices;

BLOUSES,

OVER COATS,

PANTS,

BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Our

CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT

is full and complete.

TRIMMINGS

in greatest variety.

Our Notion Department is also quite attractive

GENT'S UNDER CLOTHING from.....$1 to 3.50

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